

Royal School Series



The Royal

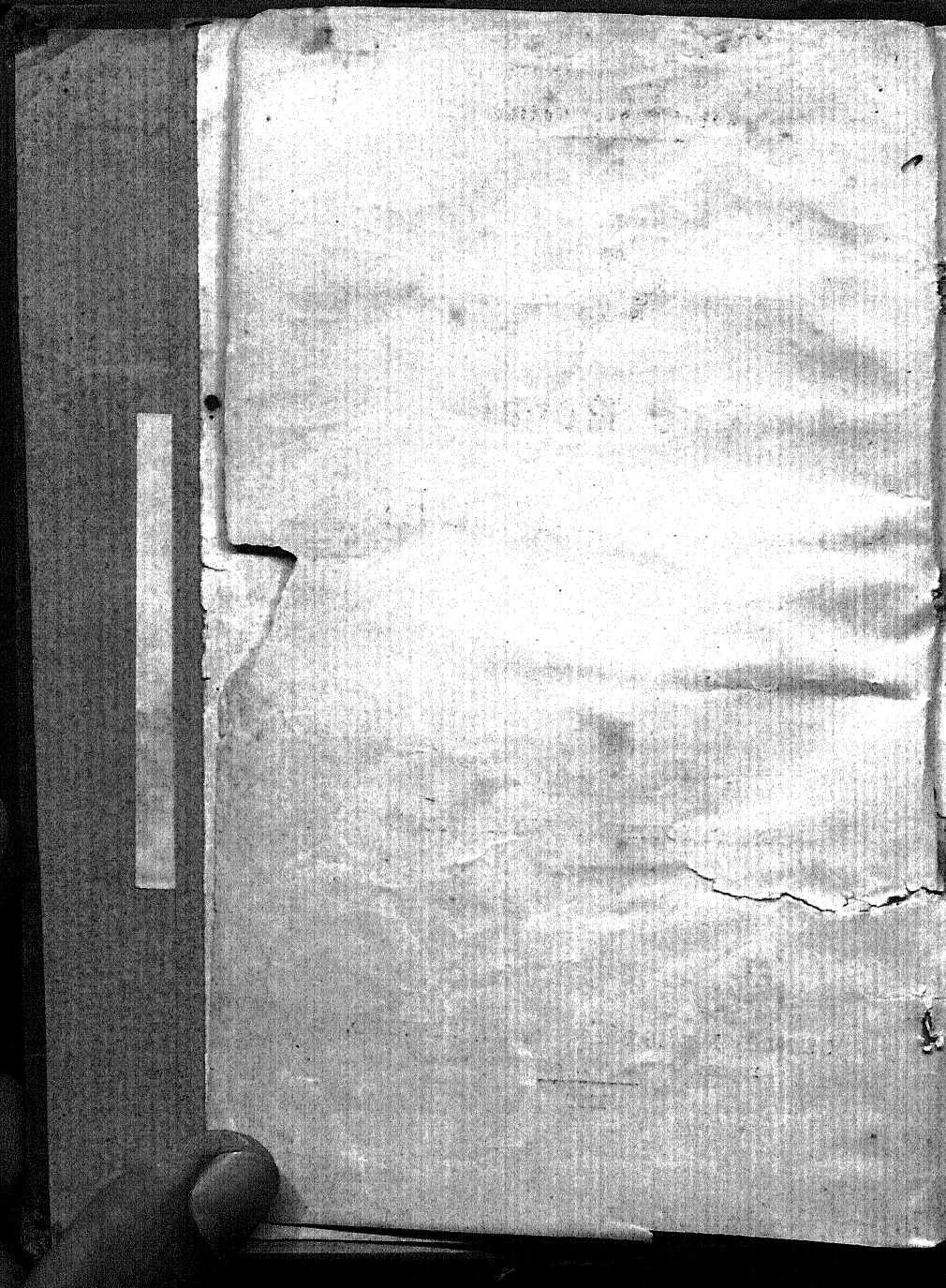
CROWN READERS

(Second Book)

*WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS*

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3. Sometimes he went so far from the house that his grandmamma was afraid that the gipsies would take him away, or that he would fall into the brook.

4. One day he went out, and did not come back for dinner. No one knew where he had gone. About four o'clock a storm came on, with thunder and lightning and heavy rain.

5. The little boy's grandmamma was now in a great fright about him. She sent out the gardener and the stable-boy to look for the child.

6. Just as it was growing dark the little fellow was brought back safe and sound. They had found him in an old hut far away on the hill-side. He had crept into it for shelter from the rain ;

"Fear?" said he; "I never saw Fear! I do not know what it is."

8. Who do you think that little boy was? He was Horatio Nelson, who afterwards became the famous Lord Nelson, and won many great sea-fights for our country.

hours	thun-der	crept	splash-ing	Nel-son
fields	heav-y	shel-ter	scold-ed	af-fairs
a-fraid	gar-den-er	watch-ing	won-der	fe
din-ner	sta-ble-boy	nois-y	Ho-ra-tio	Mr. and

WORD EXERCISE:—

one	flour	buries
won	flow	berries

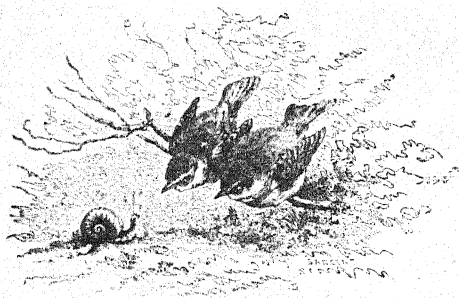
GRAMMAR EXERCISE  
Make sentences

... friends.  
... here my friends  
... which bigger than I am, they  
... by little boys and girls,  
... and eaten. But in this  
... quite safe from such a dread-

2. tiny hole to let in air. I there  
cosy and warm till spring comes, and the  
fresh juicy leaves are ready for me to  
eat.

10. I could tell you many other things about myself, but I hear the birds talk-

ing, and I must hide. Have I not told you enough to let you know what a wonderful creature even a snail is?



11. Good-bye, my boy. You have listened very well to my story, and I think you will not hurt the next snail you see. When you go to the sea-side in autumn, you will meet some friends of mine among the rocks. Try to get one of them to tell you his story also.

Rob-ert	with-ered	tongue	weath-er	good-bye'
ea-si-ly	juic-y	file	talk-ing	lis-tened
be-cause'	feast	bare	crea-ture	au-tumn

WORD EXERCISE:—

leaf	hole	get	tooth	become
leaves	whole	guess	teeth	became

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Make a list of the first six verbs in the lesson.  
2. Make sentences with the last four nouns as subject.

For NOTES, see page 134.





### 7. HIDE AND SEEK.

1. When the clean white cloth is laid,  
And the cups are on the table,  
When the tea and toast are made,  
That's a happy time for Mabel.  
Stealing to her mother's side,  
In her ear she whispers low,  
"When papa comes in I'll hide ;  
Do not tell him where I go."
2. On her knees upon the floor,  
In below the sofa creeping ;  
When she hears him at the door,  
She pretends that she is sleeping.  
"Where is Mabel ?" father cries,  
Looking round and round about.

Then he murmurs in surprise,  
 "Surely Mabel can't be out."

3. First he looks behind his chair,  
 Then he peers beneath the table,  
 Seeking, searching everywhere  
 All in vain for little Mabel;  
 But at last he thinks he knows,  
 And he laughs and shakes his head,  
 Says to mother, "I suppose  
 Mabel has been put to bed."

4. But when he sits down to tea,  
 From beneath the sofa creeping,  
 Mabel climbs upon his knee,  
 Claps her hands: "I was not sleeping."  
 When he asks, "Where is my girl's  
 Very secret hiding-place?"  
 Mabel only shakes her curls,  
 Laughing, smiling, in his face.

ta'ble	steal'ing	pre-tends'	peers	vain
toast	whis-pers	mur-murs	be-neath'	se-cret
Ma-bel	so-fa	sur-prise'	search'ing	smil'ing

WORD EXERCISE:—

knee	dare	hide	clap	laugh
kneel	chair	hiding	clapping	laughter

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the nouns in verses 3 and 4. 2. Name the adjectives in verses 1 and 2.

For NOTES, see page 134.



## 8. THE MAGPIE AND THE BIRDS.

1. The magpie is a pretty bird, hardly so large as the crow. Its head and back are black, with some green, blue, and purple feathers, and its wings and tail are marked with white.

2. The magpie can repeat almost any sound it hears. But it has one bad fault. It is too fond of bright things, and it often steals gold and silver articles, and hides them.

3. The magpie's nest is very neatly built, and, unlike most nests, it has a roof. The nest has to be very large, for the bird must have room for its long tail.



4. There is a story about the magpie's nest which you may like to hear.

Once upon a time some birds went to ask a magpie how he made such a fine nest.

5. "Well, I shall show you how I do it," said the magpie. "I first lay two sticks across, *so*."—"Yes, yes, I knew that was the way," said the jay.

6. "Then I add a few more, like *this*," the magpie went on.—"Who does not know that?" cried the starling.

7. "Then I fetch a little moss and grass."—"To be sure; why, *we* could do that," muttered the jackdaw.

8. "Gentlemen," said the magpie, "I see you are quite as able to build a nest as I am, so I shall say, 'Good-morning.'"

9. Then he bowed to the company and flew away. So the birds learned nothing, and to this day none of them can build so good a nest as his.

10. They have often stared at the roof of the magpie's nest, but they have never found out how to put a roof on their own.

11. It is silly to go to other people for advice, and then pretend to know as much

as they do. We shall never grow wise in that way. \_\_\_\_\_

mag'pie	re-peat'	jay	jack'daw	com'pa-ny
pur-ple	al'most	star'ling	gen'tle-men	learned
feath'ers	ar'ti-cles	mut'tered	bowed	sil'ly

## WORD EXERCISE:—

fall	stair	advise	add	wise
fault	stared	advice	addition	wisdom

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE. — 1. Name the last six verbs in the lesson.  
2. Point out the subject and the predicate in the last sentence of section 11.

*For NOTES, see page 134.*

## 9. WILLIE'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

*[See Frontispiece.]*

1. It was winter and very cold, and Willie was lying ill in bed. He had been ill for many weeks, but was now getting better. The doctor said that he would soon be able to get out of bed, but he was not to go out for a long time.

2. Willie was very sorry when he heard this, and could hardly keep from crying. He wanted to look at the shop windows filled with Christmas presents, and to see them all lit up at night.

3. But Willie's sister Maggie did all she could to cheer him. She went out

to see the shop windows every afternoon when she came home from school, and she told Willie all about them.

4. There were evergreens in nearly all the windows, and in one there was a big Father Christmas. He had a long white beard, and his large pockets were filled with all kinds of toys. How warm he seemed to be in his big coat and fur cap, and what a kind face he had !

5. When Maggie told Willie about him, he used to close his eyes and think he was looking into the shop-window himself. But there was one thing Maggie did not tell him about. This was a lovely wooden horse.

6. Every afternoon she stood looking at it, and wondering if she would be rich enough to buy it before Christmas ; for she was saving up her money to buy it for Willie.

7. On Christmas Eve she counted over all her pennies. But she had not enough. "If I only had three more, I could buy it," she said. But where was she to get those three pennies ?

8. When her father came home that night he gave Maggie a bright new six-pence. She was to spend it as she liked. You cannot think how happy she was.

9. Away she went at once and bought the horse. The shopman wanted to wrap it up in paper, but Maggie said she would carry it under her shawl.

10. When Willie awoke in the morning what a glad surprise he got! He had long been wishing for a horse, and now here it was. That was a happy Christmas for him, even though he could not go out of the house.

11. It was also a happy Christmas for Maggie. She was happy because she had made her brother happy. And father and mother were happy, too, because their Maggie had been so unselfish.

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Will'ie	Mag'gie	pock'ets	pen'nies	shawl
Christ-mas	af'ter-noon	love'ly	six-pence	a-woke'
pres'ent	ev'er-greens	wood-en	wrap	un-self'ish

WORD EXERCISE:—

school	sorry	heard	rap	eve
scholar	sorrow	beard	wrap	evening

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the nouns in sections 3 to 5. 2. Make sentences with these nouns as subject.

*For NOTES, see page 134.*

## 10. THE MAGIC OF SILENCE.

1. You have often heard that "it takes two to make a quarrel." Do you believe it? This is how my little friend May found that the proverb is true.

2. Whenever Dolly came to see May there was a quarrel. May tried to speak gently; but no matter how hard she tried, sooner or later Dolly would make her so angry that she too would speak hard words. "Oh, what shall I do?" cried poor little May.

3. "Try this plan," said her mamma. "The next time Dolly comes into the room, sit down in front of the fire and take the tongs in your hand. Whenever Dolly says a sharp word to you, snap the tongs gently, but say nothing."

4. Soon afterwards Dolly came to see her little friend. It was not a quarter of an hour before Dolly became angry. She lost her temper, and began to scold. May rushed to the hearth, took up the tongs, and snapped them gently.

5. More angry words came from Dolly.





*Snap* went the tongs. More still. *Snap*. "Why don't you speak?" cried Dolly in a rage. *Snap* went the tongs.

6. "Why don't you speak?" she cried again; but another snap of the tongs was the only answer. So Dolly rushed out of the room, crying, "I'll never, never come back again—never!"

7. Away she went. But did she keep her promise? No indeed! She came again the very next day. As soon as May caught sight of her friend, she ran for the tongs.

8. When Dolly saw this she remembered  
how cross she had been the day before.  
She felt very sorry for it now, and told  
May that she would never quarrel again.

9. There's a pretty little proverb,  
From the sunny land of Spain ;  
But in North-land as in South-land  
What it means is clear and plain :  
Lock it up within your heart,  
Never lose or lend it,—  
“ It takes two to make a quarrel,  
One can always end it.”

mag'ic (g=j)	prov'erb	quar'ter	prom'ise	Spain
si'lence	speak	hearth	in-deed'	plain
quar-rel	mam-ma'	snapped	re-mem'bered	heart
gen'tly	front	an-swer	sun'ny	lôse

WORD EXERCISE:—

lend	anger	later	tongs	believe
friend	angry	latter	tongues	belief

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE. —1. Write the first ten verbs in the lesson.  
2. Point out the adjectives in sections 3 and 4.

*For NOTES, see page 134.*

## 11. MY BOAT.

1. Little waves, I've brought the boat  
Father made for me,  
For I want to see it float  
On your silver sea.

Take it in your little hands,  
Bear it o'er the golden sands.

2. What a pretty boat it is,  
Sail and mast and all !  
Father made it just like his,  
Only very small.  
And I'm going to call it *Sun*;  
That's the name of father's one.



3. Little waves, come up and creep  
Round ~ little boat.  
Where the water's ankle-deep,  
I shall see it float ;  
And you'll sing your sweetest song  
As it sails and sails along.
4. Tell me what you sing about  
Tell me what you say,  
Coming in and going out  
All the summer day.

Whisper to my boat and me  
Of the ships far out at sea.

5. While my boatie mounts and dips  
Where you break in foam,  
Tell me how the big, big ships  
Sail so far from home ;  
What they bring, and where they go,  
And the wondrous things you know ;
6. How they sail so brave and bold  
With the gentle breeze,  
Seeing islands laid with gold  
Set in silver seas,  
Where the skies are bright and clear,  
And there's summer all the year.
7. Now, my little boat you'll bring  
Safely back to land.  
I have heard the songs you sing  
Creeping o'er the sand.  
When I'm older I'll find out  
The lovely lands you sing about.

float  
gold'en

sweet'est  
com'ing

sum'mer  
boat-ie

foam  
breeze \*

is-lands  
skies

WORD EXERCISE :—

herd  
heard

ankle  
uncle

break  
breakers

pretty  
prettier

wonder  
wondrous

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the nouns in verse 1. 2. Make sentences with the verbs in verse 3 as predicate.

For NOTES, see page 135.



## 12. WORKING DOGS.

1. Perhaps you have never seen a dog drawing a cart, but in Holland and other countries that is a very common sight. The people of Holland are very busy, and they keep their dogs busy too.

2. Little carts or barrows are made for them, and the dogs trot or gallop along

with their loads at a great rate. No dog is allowed to run about idle if he is big enough to work.

3. The dog in the picture is taking a basket of fowls to market for his master. It is not a heavy load. But he will have a heavy enough load to take back, for when the cart is empty, his master will jump in and drive home.

4. The big Newfoundland dog also works in his own country, drawing loads of wood or fish. He is so wise and gentle that he needs no driver. He takes his load where he is told.

5. Dogs are much used by the people of the frozen North, where snow lies on the ground most of the year. Horses cannot live there, and there are no roads for carts or carriages. So the people make sledges, which slide along over the snow and ice, and these sledges are drawn by dogs.

6. The dog that runs first is called the leader, and the driver tells him which way to go. He does not use reins, but he has a very long whip.



7. If the driver says "Nannook," the dogs run as fast as ever they can. Nannook is his name for the white bear, and the dogs hate the bear and like very much to hunt him.

8. So the master often plays a little trick on his dogs. He will call out "Nannook" when there is no bear in sight, so as to make the dogs run faster.

9. The dogs need very little food, but they do not always get so much as they need. One meal a day is enough, but they have often to go for two or three days without any food at all.

10. These dogs of the frozen North are very strong and active. A man who was carrying an important letter once drove two hundred and seventy miles in less than four days in a dog-sledge.

Hol'land	gal'lop	i'dle	New'found-land	meal
com-mon	loads	pic-ture	sledg-es	act-ive
bar-rows	al-lowed'	emp'ty	Nan-nook'	im-port'ant

WORD EXERCISE:—

ice	foul	reins	freeze	carry
icy	fowl	rains	frozen	carriage

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the last ten nouns in the lesson.  
2. Give the singular of *barrows*, *carriages*, *sledges*, *reins*.

For NOTES, see page 135.



### 13. THE STORY OF MUSSENTOUCHIT.

1. By the time Baby was twelve months old she had learned many things. She called her mother "ma-ma," and she could say "kitty" to the cat.

2. She knew "fire" and "burn;" for she had once put her hand against the hot grate, and she never forgot the pain of the big blisters that came on her poor fingers. She also knew the lamp, and the window, and the mirror.

3. About this time she heard a long, strange word many, many times a day. The word was "Mussentouchit."

4. Baby wondered what Mussentouchit could be. The strange thing lived in the chest of drawers. Baby knew that; for the moment she got her busy little hands into any drawer, somebody would say, "Mussentouchit."

5. It lived in the sewing-machine, too; for the moment Baby set the wheel going, mother took her hand gently away, and said, "Mussentouchit."

6. It sometimes lived in the tall jar that stood on the little round table. Everybody in the room cried "Mussentouchit" when Baby stretched up her hand to touch that jar.

7. In the corner of the parlour there was a glass globe with water, and in it lived three little gold-fishes. Baby was very fond of climbing on a chair to see the tiny fishes darting across their pretty lake. But whenever she dipped her fingers into the globe to touch the pretty creatures, somebody said, "Mussentouchit."

8. Now this went on till Baby was two years old. There was no word she heard

so often as the long, queer word, Mussentouchit.

9. One day she found herself near the glass globe all alone. Her mother was very busy, and for a few minutes did not notice what Baby was doing. This was her chance.

10. She climbed up on the chair, and reached over to touch the gold-fishes. But she reached a little too far, and fell to the floor, dragging the globe with her, and drenching herself with the water.

11. Baby was picked up, kissed, and scolded. She was frightened, but not hurt. This taught her a lesson which she did not forget. She learned not to put her hands into places where "Mussentouchit" lived.

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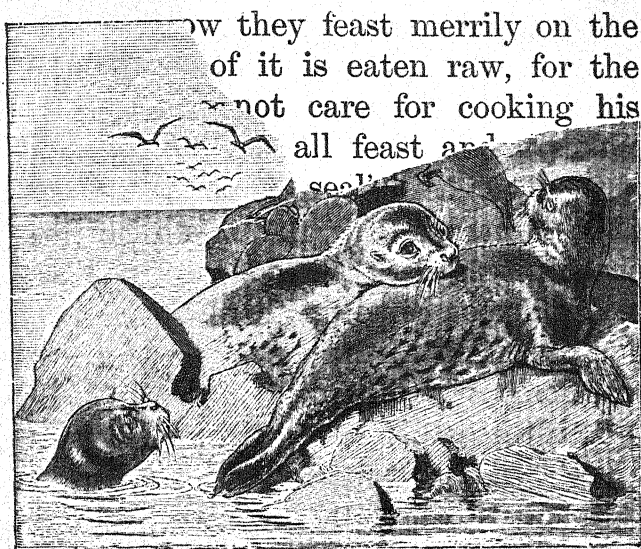
months	mir'ror	wheel	queer	reached
grate	draw'ers	stretched	min'utes	drag'ging
blis'ters	mo'ment	par'lour	no'tice	drench'ing
fin'gers	ma-chine'	globe	chance	fright'ened

WORD EXERCISE:—

long	hear	much	sewing	dip
length	heard	touch	sowing	dipped

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the first twelve verbs in the lesson.  
2. Give the plural of *baby*, *moment*, *glass*, *floor*.

For NOTES, see page 135.



#### 14. THE SEAL.

1. Have you ever seen a seal? He has a pretty, round head and bright eyes, and his skin is covered with smooth hair. He can swim as well as a fish. But on land he can only crawl very slowly.

2. The Eskimos of the frozen North eat his flesh and make clothes of his skin, while his fat, melted into oil, gives them light and warmth in their snow huts.

3. If the seal could always stay under water like a fish, the Eskimo would not

so often as the long, queer word, Mussen-touchit.

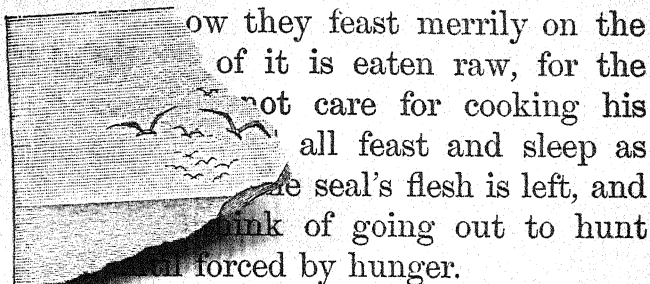
9. One day she found herself near the makes a noall alone. Her mother was put up his head ~~in a few~~ minutes did not kimo hunter is very glad wr. This was one of these holes, for he knows ~~all~~ seal will soon come up there. So he sits down to wait, for he means to take that seal home with him.

5. If the wind is very cold, he will make a little wall of snow to keep it off him. He takes great care to make no noise, for the seal can hear very well. Sometimes the hunter ties his knees together to prevent his clothes from rustling.

6. At last the seal's head comes up through the water. The Eskimo quietly raises his spear, and drives it with all his might into the seal. Then he fixes a rope to its body, and drags it home behind him.

7. When he comes home there is great joy, for his wife and children have perhaps had no food for some days, and no oil in their lamps. Without it, they could not even melt the snow for water to drink.





ow they feast merrily on the  
 of it is eaten raw, for the  
 not care for cooking his  
 all feast and sleep as  
 the seal's flesh is left, and  
 think of going out to hunt  
 forced by hunger.

seal	Es'ki-mo	sur'face	spear	eat'en
smooth	clothes	pre-vent'	chil'dren	forced
crawl	warmth	rus'tling	mer'ri-ly	hun'ger

## WORD EXERCISE:—

oil	wife	raise	noise	breath
oily	wives	rise	noisy	breathe

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE. — 1. Write the last ten verbs in the lesson.  
 2. Make sentences with these verbs as predicate.

*For NOTES, see page 135.*

## 15. NATURE'S STORY-BOOK.

1. "How many things papa knows about!" said Nelly to her mother one day. "He is always reading books. I wish I could read those big books, and learn all about everything!"

2. "People do not learn everything from printed books, Nelly," her mother replied. "There are many lessons to be read which are not found in books."

3. Nelly did not know what her mother meant, for she thought that wise people got all their knowledge from books.

4. "There are many things you may learn," said her mother, "when you are in the garden. You have only to keep your eyes open, and the flowers and the trees will all tell you the story of their lives.

5. "If you want to know which flowers come out in the early spring, and which ones wait for the warm summer days, you only need to watch for their coming.

6. "You do not need books to tell you how the leaves of the apple-blossom fall off, and how the lower part of the blossom swells out into a little green apple. You can see it growing day by day if you care to look.

7. "By keeping your eyes open you may learn much about the flowers and fruit and other things in the garden. When you learn in this way, you are reading stories from Nature's story-book.

8. "But Nature's story-book is also a lesson-book. You may read many lessons

there, very easy lessons and very useful ones, which will help to remind you of what you ought to do.

9. "Did you ever notice the ants at work? How busy they are! Each one has his own work to do in building their house, and filling it with food for the winter.

10. "The bee also tells you not to be idle, but to work hard. How busy the bees are, flying from flower to flower, and how happy they seem! It is pleasant to hear them humming as they gather their honey.

11. "Children have only to keep their eyes and their ears open, and they may be



learning all day long. And the lessons they learn from the flowers, and the birds, and the brooks, and the trees, are really lessons from Nature's story-book."

12. "I like Nature's story-book, mamma," said Nelly. "I think it is a more pleasant book to read from than papa's books, and I should like to begin reading from it at once. You must help me to find the easy lessons first."

Na-ture	meant	ear-ly	fruit	ought
Nell-y	wise	ap-ple	sto-ries	hon-ey
re-plied'	knowl-edge	blos-som	re-mind'	re-al-ly

WORD EXERCISE:—

red	mean	keep	hum	please
read	meant	keeping	humming	pleasant

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the first ten nouns in the lesson.  
2. Write down the adjectives in sections 1 to 4.

*For NOTES, see page 135.*

## 16. SWINGING.

1. Here we go on the garden swing,  
Under the chestnut tree.

Up in the branches birdies sing

Songs to Baby and me,

Baby and Kitty and me.

Then up, high up, for the ropes are long,

And down, low down, for the branch is strong,



And there's room on the seat for three,  
Just Baby and Kitty and me ;  
Merrily swinging,  
Merrily singing,  
Under the chestnut tree.

2. Up to the clustering leaves we go,  
Down we sweep to the grass,

Touching the daisies there below,  
    Bowing to let us pass,  
    Smiling to us as we pass.  
Then up, high up, for the ropes are long,  
And down, low down, for the branch is strong,  
    And there's room on the seat for three,  
    Just Baby and Kitty and me ;  
        Merrily swinging,  
        Merrily singing,  
    Under the chestnut tree.

3. Now we look on the garden green—  
    Far below us it lies ;  
    Now through the leaves the sun is seen,  
    Close to our wondering eyes,  
    Flashing his light in our eyes.  
Then up, high up, for the ropes are long,  
And down, low down, for the branch is strong,  
    And there's room on the seat for three,  
    Just Baby and Kitty and me ;  
        Merrily swinging,  
        Merrily singing,  
    Under the chestnut tree.

4. Kitty is trying hard to cling  
    Close as her claws can grip,  
    Fearing she'll tumble down, poor thing !  
    Baby won't let her slip,  
    Must not allow her to slip.



Then up, high up, for the ropes are long,  
 And down, low down, for the branch is strong,  
     And there's room on the seat for three,  
 Just Baby and Kitty and me;  
     Merrily swinging,  
     Merrily singing,  
 Under the chestnut tree.

5. Slow and slower we'll let it swing,  
     Under the chestnut tree;  
 Low and lower the birdies sing  
     Songs for Baby and me,  
     Baby and Kitty and me.

Then slow and soft, though the ropes be long,  
 And soft and slow, though the branch be strong,  
     And room on the seat for three,  
 Just Baby and Kitty and me;  
     Sleepily swinging,  
     Sleepily singing,  
 Under the chestnut tree.

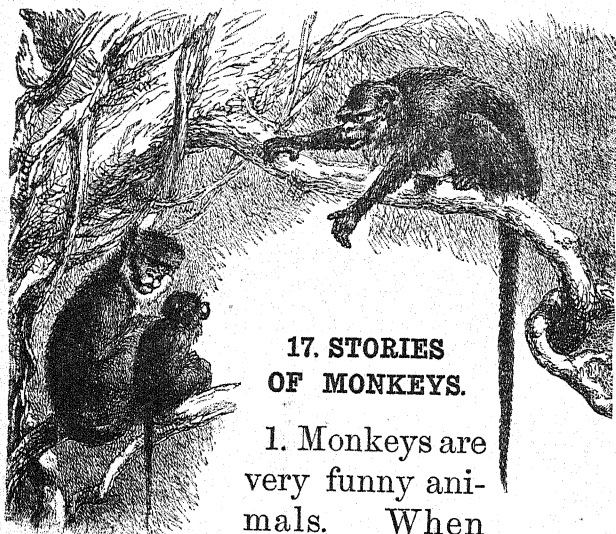
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swing'ing	bird'ies	touch'ing	flash'ing	fear'ing
chest-nut	high	dai'sies	cling	tum'ble
branch-es	clus-ter-ing	bow'ing	claws	sleep'i-ly

## WORD EXERCISE :—

eyes	sing	well	shell	though
lies	song	we'll	she'll	thought

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the last six nouns in the lesson.  
 2. Make sentences with these nouns as subject.



### 17. STORIES OF MONKEYS.

1. Monkeys are very funny animals. When

they are sitting still, they look like little old men. Their faces are so grave that you think they must know a great deal. They are active and nimble, and everybody laughs at their tricks.

2. Once a snake killed a monkey in the forest, and ate him up. The snake then lay down to sleep.

3. The other monkeys had heard their poor friend's cries, and they came to see what was the matter. They screamed and chattered, and ran about, but they could not help him. Presently they became

quieter. They seemed to be holding a meeting to settle what they should do.

4. In a little while, they all began to push at a great rock that hung over the place where the snake was sleeping. Ever so many monkeys came to help. They pushed and pushed, until at last down went the rock and killed the snake.

---

5. A gentleman who had been traveling in Africa brought a very large monkey home with him. The monkey loved his master very much, but he loved his master's baby boy still more.

6. One day a fire broke out in the gentleman's house. Everybody was busy trying to put it out, and no one thought of the baby till it was too late. The staircase was already in flames. What was to be done?

7. Men rushed for a ladder to reach the window, but a ladder was of no use now. As they were looking up with tears in their eyes, what do you think they saw?

8. They saw a hairy hand and arm push up the nursery window. Then out



came the monkey, carrying the baby in his arms. Down he climbed, slowly and carefully, and brought the little boy safely to the nurse. How the faithful monkey was praised and petted for his brave deed!

fun'ny	ate	qui'et-er	flames	care'ful-ly
deal	screamed	set'tle	lad'der	faith'ful
nim'ble	chat'tered	Af'-ri-ca	hair'y	praised
for'est	pres'ent-ly	al-read'y	nurs'er-y	pet'ted

WORD EXERCISE:—

snake	nurse	baby	monkey	travel
break	nursery	babies	monkeys	travelling

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. How many verbs are in sections 1 to 3?  
 2. Point out the subject and the predicate in the first sentence.

For NOTES, see page 135.

18. TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN.

1. Some children were spending their holidays near a loch on the west coast of Scotland. In Scotland the word *loch* sometimes means "lake," and sometimes "an arm of the sea."

2. This loch was a long arm of the sea running inland for many miles among the hills and mountains. If it had been a fresh-water lake there would have been no tide; but here there was a constant ebb and flow, just as in the open sea.

3. There was a little island in the loch, on which about a score of sheep and lambs used to graze. At low tide they could go all over the island; but at high tide the water came right across the middle of the island, and made two islands instead of one.

4. One day, when the tide was out, a little lamb strayed from its mother and went to the other end of the island. The mother sheep was feeding behind a clump of trees, and did not miss her little one. The lamb did not notice that the tide

was coming in. It knew nothing about tides.

5. Soon the water flowed across the middle of the island, and became so deep that the little lamb could not get back to its mother. It stood at the water's edge bleating very sadly, and the mother came running as soon as she heard the cry of her little one.

6. But the water was too deep even for the mother to wade across. So the sheep stood on the one side of the water, and the lamb on the other, bleating to each other and crying for help.

7. For a long time no one heard them. At last the children, who had been out rowing in a little boat, came near the island, and saw the little lamb and its mother. The children knew that it would be some hours before the middle of the island would be dry.

8. They took pity on the poor lamb, and rowed up to it. One of the boys lifted it into the boat, and they took it across to its mother.

9. The little lamb learned the lesson



that "time and tide wait for no man." It never went to that end of the island again without its mother, and she seemed to watch it carefully when the tide was coming in.

---

hol'i-days	Scot'land	ebb	mid'dle	clump
loch	moun'tains	score	in-stead'	edge
coast	con-stant	graze	strayed	bleat'ing

WORD EXERCISE:—

tide	road	isle	wade	wait
tied	rowed	island	weighed	weight

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the nouns in sections 1 to 4. 2. Give sentences containing *flow*, *cry*, and *help*, as nouns and as verbs.

For NOTES, see page 136.

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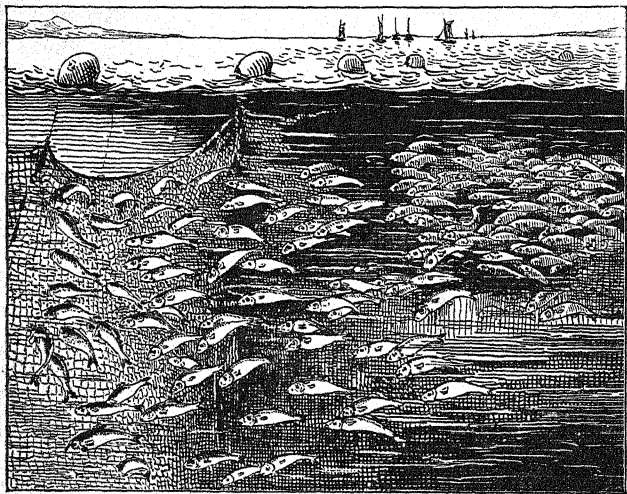
19. "HERRING, FRESH HERRING."

1. In the month of September, shoals of herrings often found their way up the loch from the open sea. Then the fishermen used to get ready their boats and nets to catch some of the fish.

2. One evening the children saw a large fleet of herring boats sailing up the loch, so as to be ready to set their nets when night came on.

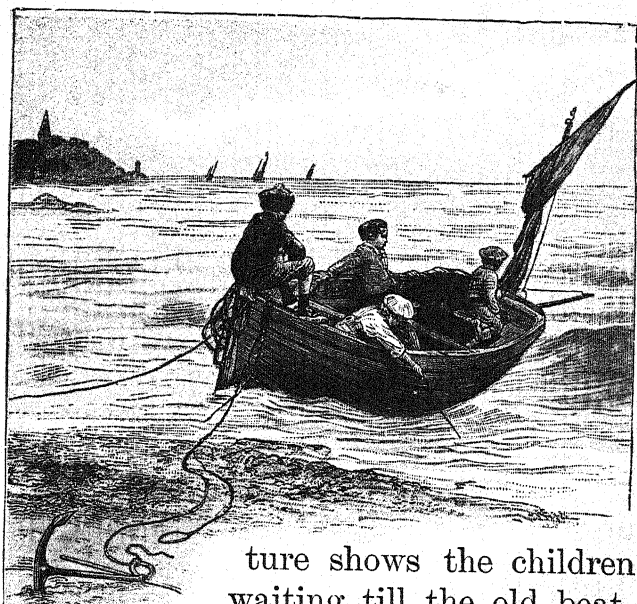
3. Herring fishing is always carried on at night. The nets do not float on the

surface of the sea. One edge is kept up by floats, but the other edge is made to sink down into the water. Thus they hang like great curtains, as you see in the picture.



4. When it is dark the herrings do not see the net. They push their heads into its meshes, and cannot get them out again. In this way tens of thousands are often caught in a single night.

5. The children got leave to rise early next morning and sail out to meet the herring boats as they passed down the loch with their catch of fish. The pic-



ture shows the children waiting till the old boatman came to help them.

6. He soon came down, and pushed out the boat till it floated. Then he jumped in himself. They had to sail out a good way, but they were in plenty of time to meet the herring boats.

7. One of the boats stopped, and the boys bought some of the fine fresh herrings. The fishermen filled a big basket for a few pence, and then the boys bade them good-bye and sailed away home to breakfast.

her'-ring	fish'-er-men	car'-ried	thou'-sands	plen'-ty
Sep-tem'-ber	e'-ven-ing	cur'-tains	sift'-gle	bade
shoals	sail'-ing	mesh'-es	float'-ed	break'-fast

## WORD EXERCISE:—

bad	buy	catch	pennies	stop
bade	bought	caught	pence	stopped

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the verbs in sections 3 to 6. 2. Give sentences with these verbs as predicate.

*For NOTES, see page 136.*

## 20. THEY DIDN'T THINK.

1. Once a trap was baited  
With a piece of cheese;  
It smelt so strong to mousie,  
It almost made him sneeze.  
An old mouse said, "There's danger;  
Be careful where you go!"  
"Nonsense," replied the other;  
"I don't believe you know!"
2. So he walked in boldly,  
No one was in sight;  
First he took a nibble,  
Then he took a bite.  
Close the trap together  
Snapped, as quick as wink,  
Catching little mousie there,  
Because he "didn't think."
3. Once a little robin  
Stood outside the door;

- He wanted to go inside,  
 And hop upon the floor.  
 "No, no," said the mother,  
 "You must stay with me;  
 Little birds are safest  
 Sitting in a tree!"
4. "I don't care," said Robin,  
 And gave his tail a fling;  
 "I believe you old folks  
 Don't know everything."  
 He went; but pussy seized him,  
 Before he'd time to blink.  
 "Oh," he cried, "I'm sorry!  
 But I didn't think."
5. Now, my little children,  
 Learn from this my song,  
 Young folks are not always right,  
 Nor old folks always wrong.  
 Don't suppose you know more  
 Than anybody knows;  
 For there's often danger  
 Where no danger shows.

bait'ed  
 piece  
 cheese

mous'ie  
 sneeze  
 care'ful

non'sense  
 be-lieve'  
 walked

nib'ble  
 rob'in  
 folks

püss'y  
 seized  
 blink

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. How many nouns are in verses 4 and 5?  
 2. Give the plurals of *piece*, *mouse*, *mother*, *pussy*, *song*.

For NOTES, see page 136.



### 21. THE INDIAN AND HIS DOG.

1. Many years ago there was a farmer living in America who had a large family. The youngest child, Derrick, was a little boy about four years old.

2. His father and mother were much alarmed one day when Derrick did not come home to dinner. They searched for him all about the farm, but he was nowhere to be found. Then his father knew



that he must be lost in the woods, and he set off at once with several of the farm servants to try to find him.

3. They spent the whole day in seeking for the child, but in vain. When night came on, the servants went home, but the father would not go back with them. He got a lantern, and said he would spend the night in looking for his child.

4. The night passed slowly away, and the morning came, but Derrick was not found. Still the father did not give up hope. He went home to get something to eat before starting again on his search.

5. Just as he was going out again, an Indian called to see the farmer. The Indian had with him a dog that he was very fond of. When he heard that the farmer's little boy was lost in the woods, he asked for the shoes and stockings which Derrick had worn last.

6. As soon as they were brought to him he held them out to his dog, and said, "Rover, these are the stockings and shoes of the little boy who is lost."

7. The dog sniffed them all over, and

then looked at his master, as if he meant to say, "I know what you want, and I'll see what I can do to help you." The Indian then pointed towards the wood, and the dog started off on his search.

8. Knowing that they could not keep up with the dog, the farmer and the Indian waited at the house till he should return. To the poor father and mother the time seemed very long, but in about an hour the dog came running back, wagging his tail, and looking very happy.

9. "There!" said the Indian; "he has found the child. Let us go with him now."

The dog led the way; and they soon found the poor child, almost dead with cold and hunger, lying under some bushes. He was carried home by his father, and soon got quite strong again.

In'di-an	fam'i-ly	a-larmed'	serv'ants	sniffed
liv'ing	yout'h-gest	searched	stock-ings	re-turn'
A-mer'i-ca	Der-rick	sev'er-al	Ro-ver	wag'-ging

WORD EXERCISE:—

vain	wear	four	lie	serve
vein	worn	fore	lying	servants

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the verbs in sections 5 to 8.  
2. Give proper nouns which might be used for *boy*, *girl*, *town*, *river*.

For NOTES, see page 136.



## 22. HONESTY.

### AN EASTERN TALE.

1. Long, long ago, in the far-off country of China, a man saved up a sum of money and bought a piece of land. Not long afterwards, as he was ploughing the ground, he came upon a great heap of gold and gems buried in the earth.

2. There was nobody near when he found it, and he might have kept it all to himself. Such a heap of gold and gems would have made him a rich man.

But he did not think of being rich ; he thought of being honest.

3. Though he had bought the field, and paid a fair price for it, he had not bought this treasure. He gathered it together and carried it to the man from whom he had bought the land.

4. "See," said he, "I have found all this gold and these gems in the field I bought from you. Take them, my friend; they are yours."

5. "Mine!" said the other. "No, no! they are yours. I sold you the whole field, with all that was in it. They are not mine. I cannot take them."

He, too, was an honest man.

6. For a long time each tried hard to make the other give way. But both were firm in doing right. Neither of them would take the wealth away from the other, or touch what he thought did not belong to him.

7. All the people heard of this, and praised them both for their honesty ; but nobody could settle which one ought to get the treasure.

8. At last the king was asked to say which of the two should be the owner. He said that he could not decide between them, but that it was very plain they were both noble men.

9. Then he asked if they had any children, and he was told that the one had a son and the other a daughter.

10. "Ah!" said the king, "that makes it all right. The best plan will be that the son of the one worthy man should marry the daughter of the other, and that the gold and gems should be given to the young people."

11. Thus the friendly dispute was happily settled; and that year, it is said, the field bore a rich harvest, and the ears of corn were larger than had ever been seen before.

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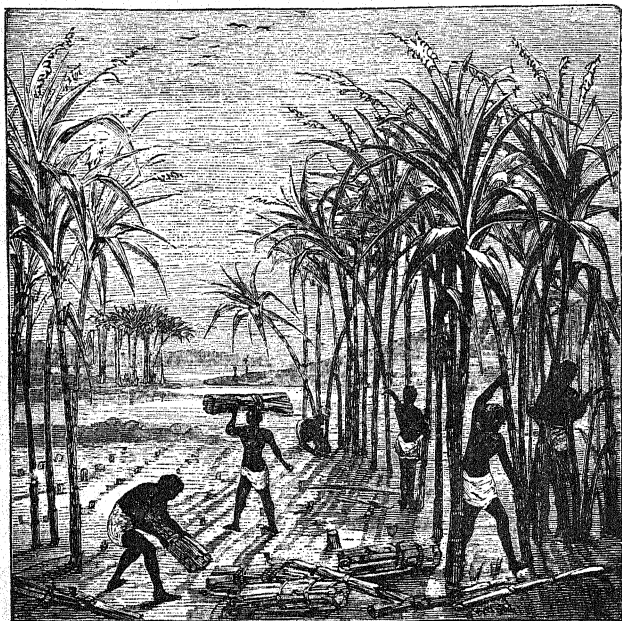
hon'est-y	plough'ing	nei'ther	be-tween'	dis-pute'
East-ern	earth	wealth	no'ble	hap-pi-ly
Chi-na	price	own'er	daugh'ter	set-tled
mon'ey	treas-ure	de-cide'	friend-ly	har-vest

## WORD EXERCISE:—

fair	bore	worth	bury	marry
fare	boar	worthy	buried	marriage

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the first ten nouns in the lesson. 2. Make sentences containing *land*, *plan*, and *touch*, as verbs and as nouns.

For NOTES, see page 136.



### 23. SUGAR.

1. All boys and girls have "a sweet tooth"—that is to say, they like anything that is sweet. They do not care for their tea unless there is plenty of sugar in it.

2. Sugar comes from a plant which is called the sugar-cane. As you can see by looking at the picture, it is like very



tall, strong grass, with a large bunch of leaves and flowers at the top.

3. The sugar-cane grows in hot countries far away, where bright butterflies and gay birds fly among the flowers. It is so hot that you could not stay long out of doors during the hottest time of the day.

4. But the black people do not mind the heat. You see them in the picture busy cutting down the canes and tying them up in bundles. These bundles will be put into carts drawn by oxen, and taken to the sugar-mill.

5. The sugar-canes are full of a sweet juice, and it is from this juice that sugar is made. The little black boys and girls have all got a very sweet tooth, and they are fond of sucking pieces of sugar-cane.

6. In the sugar-mill the canes are squeezed between heavy rollers, until all the juice runs down into tubs below. It is then boiled and left to cool. When it cools, it becomes hard: here is sugar at last.

7. But it is still very unlike the white

sugar we use in our tea ; it is brown and coarse-looking.

8. This raw sugar, as it is called, is sent in ships to our country, and it has to be refined or boiled again before we can use it.

9. It takes about twenty sugar-canes to make one pound of white sugar. Yet after all the work of the natives who grow the canes, and of the sailors who bring it to this land, and of the people who refine it here, we can buy this pound of sugar for two or three pence.

10. Much of the sugar we now use is made from a kind of beet-root, and not from the sugar-cane. This beet-root is white, not red like that which grows in our gardens. It grows in France and in other countries of Europe.

---

sug-ar	bun-dles	roll-ers	re-fined'	beet-root
but-ter-flies	juice	boiled	na-tives	France
hot-test	suck-ing	cool	pence	Eu-roe

WORD EXERCISE:—

ox	beet	tie	piece	coarse
oxen	beat	tying	peace	course

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the last six verbs in the lesson.  
2. Give the singular of *leaves*, *countries*, *oxen*, *natives*.

*For NOTES, see page 137.*

## 24. WHAT ARE YOU?

1. There are some little folks that we never can please :

They fret about trifles, they trouble and tease,

Never happy—not even at play ;

Till their friends are worn out, and are heartily glad

When bed-time has come, and each girl or lad  
Is quiet, and out of the way.

2. There are some little folks so good-tempered and sweet,

That to see their bright faces is always a treat,

And their friends can quite trust them,  
they know ;

They amuse themselves quietly with work or  
with play,

They take care not to worry or get in the way,  
And are welcome wherever they go.

tri'fles  
tease

worn  
heart-i-ly

tem'pered  
fac'es

treat  
a-muse'

wor'ry  
wel'-come

## WORD EXERCISE :—

now  
know

quiet  
quietly

bright  
brighten

where  
wherever

please  
pleasure

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name all the verbs in the lesson. 2. Make sentences with *trifles*, *trouble*, and *treat*, as nouns and as verbs.

For NOTES, see page 137.



### 25. UNCLE PHIL'S STORY.

1. "Tell us a story, uncle Phil," said Rob and Archie, running to their uncle.

"What about?" said uncle Phil, as Rob climbed up on his right knee and Archie on his left.

2. "Oh, about something that happened to you," said Rob.

"Something when you were a boy," said Archie.

3. "Well, once when I was a little boy," said uncle Phil, "I asked my mother to let Roy and myself go and play by the river."

4. "Was Roy your brother?" asked Rob.

"No; but he was very fond of playing with me. My mother said yes, so off we went, and we had some good fun together.

5. "After a while I took a piece of wood for a boat and sailed it along the bank. At last it got into deep water, and I could not reach it with a stick, so I told Roy to go and get it for me.

6. "He almost always did what I told him, but this time he did not. I began to scold him, and he ran towards home.

7. "Then I grew angry. I picked up a stone, and threw it at him as hard as I could. Just then Roy turned his head, and the stone struck him right over the eye."

"O uncle!" cried Rob.

8. "Yes, it made him stagger. He gave a little cry, and lay down on the ground. But I was still angry with him. I did not go to him, but took off my shoes and waded into the water for my boat.

9. "But the water was deeper than I thought, and I was soon carried away by the strong current. I screamed as it carried me down stream, but there were no men near to help me.

10. "But as I went down under the deep water, some one took hold of me and dragged me towards the shore; and when I was safe on the bank, I saw that it was Roy who had saved my life."

11. "Good fellow! Was he your cousin?" asked Rob.

"No," replied uncle Phil.

"What did you say to him?" asked Archie.

"I put my arms around his neck and cried, and asked him to forgive me."

12. "What did he say?" asked Rob.

"He said, 'Bow-wow-wow.'"

"Why, who was Roy, uncle?" asked Archie, in great surprise.

13. "He was my dog," said uncle Phil—"the best dog I ever saw. He taught me a lesson that day, did he not, boys? And I hope my story may teach you the same lesson."



Uncle	hap-pened	scold	stag-ger	dragged
Phil	riv-er	tow-ards	wad-ed	a-round
Archie	reach	struck	cur-rent	for-give

## WORD EXERCISE:—

bed	threw	strike	anger	current
head	throw	struck	angry	currant

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the nouns in sections 4 to 7. 2. Point out subject and predicate in the first sentence of section 7.

*For NOTES, see page 137.*

## 26. PICK, SHOVEL, AND SPEAR.

1. In the county of Durham in England there are two places very near each other called "Brancepeth" and "Brandon."

2. What do you think these names mean? "Bran" is an old way of saying "Bruin," the word for a "bear." "Peth" is just "path," and "don" is "den."

3. So you see that Brance-peth means "the bear's path," and Bran-don means "the bear's den."

4. Here is the story of how these two places got their strange names.

In olden times a fierce bear had its den in the place now called Brandon. It used to wander through the thick forest which in those days covered that part of England.

5. It had one favourite walk in the forest, and it killed so many people there that at last nobody dared to go near "the bear's path."

6. This went on for a long time. One day, however, a brave man named Hodge said that it was a shame for them all to



be so much afraid of an animal, and that he was going to fight the great "bran."

7. He took with him only a pick, a shovel, and a spear. The people thought he was mad not to take his bow and arrows, and his sword; for what could he do with a pick and a shovel?

8. Off went Hodge, and with his pick and shovel he digged a pit right in the "bran's" path. He then covered the hole so neatly with turf, that nobody would ever have thought there was a pit there.

9. When this was done, Hodge took his spear and hid himself in the brush-wood. He waited there hour after hour, spear in hand, watching and listening for the bear.

10. At last he heard the bear coming near. Crash! the monster fell into the pit. Hodge dashed forward, and in a moment killed the bear with his spear.

11. In an old churchyard near the spot there is a stone in memory of the brave Hodge. On it are carved a pick, a shovel, and a spear.

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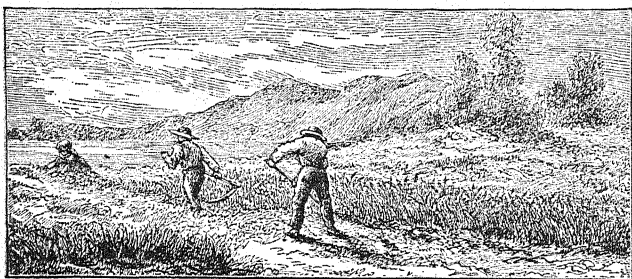
shov'el	Bran'don	fa'vour-ite	sword	crash
coun'ty	Bru'in	dared	turf	mon'ster
Dur'ham	old'en	Hodge	brush'wood	church'yard
Brance'peth	fierce	ar'rows	lis'ten-ing	mem'o-ry

WORD EXERCISE:—

hid	dig	bear	England	favour
hide	digged	spear	English	favourite

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE. — 1. Write the proper nouns in the lesson.  
2. Make a list of the adjectives in sections 4 to 8.

*For NOTES, see page 137.*



### 27. HOW LONG IT TAKES.

1. "Oh, I'm so hungry!" cried Johnnie, running into the house. "Please give me some bread and butter!"

"I am just baking the bread; you must wait a few minutes," said his mother.

2. Johnnie waited about two minutes, and then asked if the bread was ready.

"No," answered his mother; "not quite ready yet."

"It takes a long time to make a slice of bread," said hungry Johnnie, with a sigh.

3. "Perhaps you don't know, Johnnie, how long it does take," said his mother. "The loaf which I am baking was really begun in the spring." Johnnie opened his eyes wide when he heard this. "It

was being got ready all through the summer and autumn."

4. Johnnie was glad that autumn was past now, for it would have been hard for a hungry little boy to wait all that time.

5. "The farmer dropped the seeds into the ground in April, but he could not make them grow," said his mother. "All the men in the world could not make a grain of wheat grow.



6. "The farmer only drops the wheat into the ground and covers it up. Then come the rain and the sunshine, and the wheat springs up. Through May and June, and July and August, it is growing. The stalks get longer and the ears begin to appear.

7. "At first the little grains are quite soft and green, but they soon become hard and round. The green colour changes into a rich yellow, and the wheat is ready to be cut down.

8. "Then the farmer takes the grain from the straw in his threshing-mill, and sends it to the flour-mill to be ground into flour. All this must be done before I can begin baking the bread for you."

9. By this time Johnnie had almost forgotten that he was hungry. He was no longer in a hurry. He was thinking.

10. "Well," he said at last, "I did not think of that before. But I am very glad the farmer began making that loaf so long ago, for I should not like to wait a whole year now."

---

John'nie	sigh	wheat	stalks	straw
bread	A'pril	June	ap-pear'	thresh'ing
an'swered	world	Ju-ly'	col'our	flour'mill
slice	grain	Au'gust	yel'ow	for-got'ten

WORD EXERCISE:—

do	loaf	rain	real	grind
does	loaves	reign	really	ground

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the first twelve nouns in the lesson.  
2. Give common nouns in place of the proper nouns in the lesson.

*For NOTES, see page 137.*



**28. SUNNY SUMMER.**

1. Summer's sunny days have come :  
Soft and sweet the wind is blowing ;  
Bees across the meadows hum,  
Where the golden flowers are growing ;  
Fields and trees are green and fair,  
Sunshine's sleeping everywhere.
2. Oh, the sunny summer days,  
When the ripples dance and quiver,  
Where the sun at noontide lays  
Silver beams upon the river !  
Come and let us wade in here,—  
Warm the water is and clear.
3. See the fishes dart about  
Where a thousand lights are dancing ;

Here a minnow, there a trout,  
 Like a flash of silver glancing.  
 Is it "hide and seek" they play  
 All the sunny summer day?

4. Hear how sweet the river sings,  
 Ever rippling, ever flowing;  
 Telling of a thousand things,  
 Whence it comes and whither going;  
 Singing like the birds and bees  
 Of the wondrous world it sees.

5. "Come, and I shall bathe your feet,  
 Little boys, so warm with playing  
 In the summer's sultry heat."—  
 That is what the water's saying.  
 Off go jacket, socks, and shoes;  
 How could any boy refuse?

6. All the wood is filled with sound,  
 And the very air is ringing,  
 Up and down and round and round,  
 With the songs the birds are singing.  
 Oh, the happy summer hours,—  
 All the world's a world of flowers!

mead'ows  
 quiv'er  
 noon-tide

beams  
 min'now  
 trout

glanc'ing  
 whence  
 whith'er

won'drous  
 bathe  
 sul'try

jack-et  
 socks  
 re-fuse'

WORD EXERCISE:—

sun  
 sunny

wood  
 would

bath  
 bathe

whither  
 whether

ripples  
 rippling

For NOTES, see page 133.

**29. COCOA-NUTS.**

1. Cocoa-nuts grow in the hot countries where it is summer-time all the year round, and where the bushes and climbing plants are always gay with flowers.

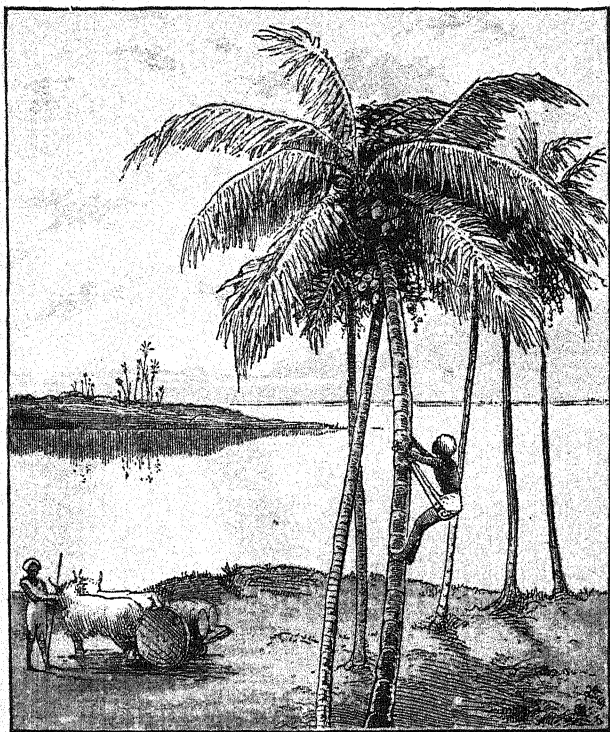
2. The cocoa-nut tree is tall and slender, and it has no branches. Its long feathery leaves grow at the very top in one great spreading bunch.

3. The nuts grow in clusters among the leaves, and hang from the tree by tough little stems. They have thick, coarse husks, which are used to make scrubbing-brushes and door-mats.

4. The natives do not eat the ripe nut. Barefooted, they climb the round trunk and cut off a bunch of nuts before they are quite ripe. They cut these open, and eat the soft meat.

5. When the nuts are ripe and the meat inside them is hard, they are ready to be gathered and shipped to other countries.

6. The men gather them in great baskets. The thick husks are stripped



off, and the nuts are ready to be carried in ships many hundreds of miles away from their warm, sunny home.

7. Cocoa-nut trees are almost as hard to climb as our telegraph poles, so the men sometimes use a rope passing round the tree and round their body, as you see in the picture. But the best climbers

are the monkeys, who run up the trees very fast.

8. One warm day a man was walking through a forest. He was very thirsty, and he thought how nice the milk of a cocoa-nut would taste. But the nuts hung so high up that he could not get at them.

9. He saw some monkeys in the trees, and he wished he could climb the trees as they did. They seemed to be laughing and making faces at him, so he got angry and began to throw sticks at them.

10. The monkeys tore off cocoa-nuts and threw them at the man. In this way he got as many nuts as he wished; but he had to take great care that the monkeys did not hit him.

---

co'-coa-nuts	feath'er-y	tough	shipped	climb'ers
bush'es	spread'ing	scrub'bing	stripped	thirst'y
slen'der	clus'ters	bare-foot-ed	tel'e-graph	tore

WORD EXERCISE:—

high	tear	ship	stripped	feather
height	tore	shipped	striped	feathery

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the nouns in sections 1 to 4. 2. Point out the subject and the predicate in the first sentence of section 4.

For NOTES, see page 138.

## 30. A RUNAWAY RIDE.

1. One bright winter morning Minnie went for a railway journey all by herself. Not a word had she said about it at home, and why she did it nobody knows.

2. Perhaps it was not such a strange thing to do after all. There was the train standing at the platform; the door of a first-class carriage was open, and the cushions looked very soft and cosy. Can you wonder that Minnie jumped in and curled herself up on the seat?

3. When the man came round for tickets, he did not notice Minnie. If he had asked her for her ticket it would have been awkward, for she had neither ticket nor money.

4. Then the train started, and Minnie sat up and looked out at the window. She began to enjoy her ride very much, for she was not a bit afraid of being all alone.

5. When the train stopped at the next station, a lady got in, and sat down beside



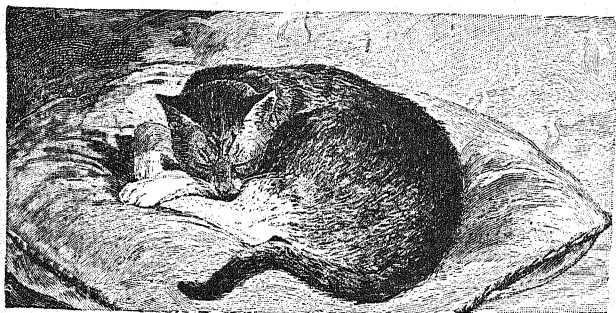
Minnie, and gave her a nice sweet cake, which she liked very much. The lady talked to her, and asked her where she was going, but Minnie could not tell.

6. Rumble, rumble went the train, and Minnie began to feel sleepy; rumble, rumble a little longer, and Minnie fell fast asleep. When the train stopped again, she was wakened by a gentleman who jumped into the carriage, picked her up, and carried her into the station.

7. The gentleman was very kind to her, and patted her head. By-and-by a train going the other way rushed into the station. Minnie was placed in charge of the guard, and he took care of her until she arrived at her home again.

8. How did the gentleman know where Minnie lived? Because her home was at the railway station where the train had started, and when she was missed the station-master sent a telegram to the station where the train was going.

9. Do you think that Minnie was a naughty little girl, and that she was scolded and sent to bed? She was not



a little girl at all—only a pretty gray pussy. But this is a true story.

---

run'-a-way	train	curled	sta'-tion	guard
Min'-nie	plat'-form	tick'-ets	rum'-ble	ar-rived
rail'-way	car'-riage	awk'-ward	a-sleep	tel'-e-gram
jour'-ney	cush'-ions	en-joy'	wak'-ened	naugh'-ty

WORD EXERCISE :—

ride	missed	true	either	by-and-by
rode	mist	truth	neither	good-bye

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Give the first four verbs with nouns connected.  
2. Give plural of *railway, journey, carriage, gentleman, station, pussy*.

For NOTES, see page 133.

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### 31. ABOUT FIRES.

1. It was a cold, wet day. Fred was tired of reading, and tired of looking out of the window, so he began poking the fire for a change.

"What a lot of coal all the fires in the world must burn!" he said to his mother as he laid down the poker.

2. "Yes, indeed," she answered. "But there are a great many kinds of fires in the world besides our coal fires. Even in our own country it is not many hundreds of years since we began to burn coal.

3. "Long ago, when the land was covered with forest, the people made their fires of wood; and wood is perhaps the most common fuel all over the world.

4. "Peat is used in parts of Ireland and Scotland, as well as in some other countries. Peat is a black kind of turf, which is formed of decayed moss and other plants. It burns almost like coal when it is dried.

5. "The people in Iceland keep all the bones of the fish they eat, and these fish bones are used as fuel. Then you have heard of the little Eskimos who live in the frozen North, and have no fires at all.

6. "They use a kind of lamp filled

with oil made from the fat of the whale or the seal. Burning wicks float about on the oil, and this keeps their little snow hut quite warm. They do not need a fire for cooking, for they eat their food raw.

7. "In some parts of France and other lands near the sea-shore. a coarse yellow



and brown sea-weed is gathered and dried for fuel. It has not a nice smell when burning.

8. "In many countries the people use fire-places very unlike ours. The French have a kind of stove which can be wheeled about from room to room, while

full of burning coke. Coke is made from coal, and gives off no smoke.

9. "The Russians use a huge china stove, with a small fire inside. This stove has a flat top like a table, and very often the people use this as their bed.

10. "In hot countries no fires are needed for warmth, and you will see no chimneys in pictures of the natives' houses. They make their fires for cooking in the open air.

11. "They dig a hole in the ground for an oven. Some large stones are heated in the fire, and put into this hole. The food is then placed on these hot stones and covered up with leaves and earth until it is ready."

12. "There never was such a mother as you," cried Fred, delighted with this talk. "I believe you know everything."

pōk'-ing  
fu'-el

peat  
Ire'-land

de-cayed'  
Ice'-land

whale  
sea'-weed

coke  
Rus'-si-ans

WORD EXERCISE:—

warm

wheel

chimney

Russia

France

warmth

wheeled

chimneys

Russians

French

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the nouns in sections 1 to 4. 2. Give common nouns in place of Fred, Ireland, French.

*For NOTES, see page 138.*

## 32. THE BROWN THRUSH.

1. There's a merry brown thrush sitting up in  
the tree,

He's singing to me ! he's singing to me !  
And what does he say, little girl, little boy ?  
" Oh, the world's running over with joy !  
Don't you hear ? don't you see ?  
Hush ! look ! In my tree  
I'm as happy as happy can be ! "

2. And the brown thrush keeps singing, " A  
nest, do you see,

And five eggs, hid by me in the old elm tree ?  
Don't meddle ! don't touch ! little girl, little  
boy,

Or the world will lose some of its joy !

Now I'm glad ! now I'm free !

And I always shall be,

If you never bring sorrow to me. "

3. So the merry brown thrush sings away in the  
tree,

To you and to me, to you and to me ;  
And he sings all the day, little girl, little boy,

" Oh, the world's running over with joy !

But long it won't be,

Don't you know ? don't you see ?

Unless we're as good as can be ! "



brown	mer'ry	elm	world	sor'row
thrush	run'ning	med'dle	lôse	un-less'

## WORD EXERCISE :—

he's	won't	lôse	sing	sit
we're	don't	loss	singing	sitting

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the verbs in verse 3. 2. Write the last six adjectives in the lesson.

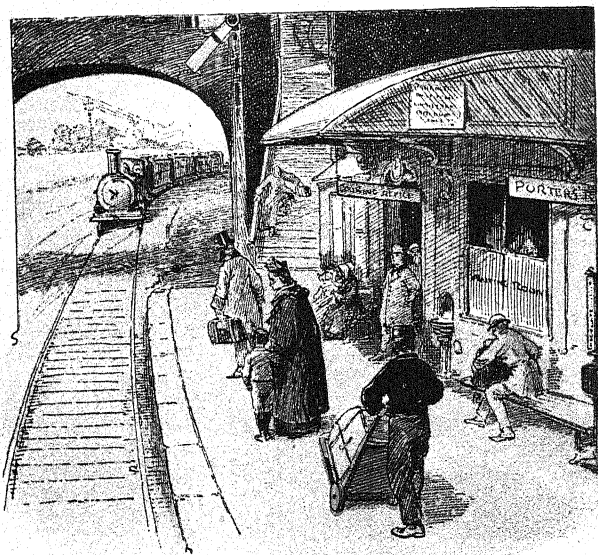
*For NOTES, see page 138.*

## 33. A RAILWAY TRAIN.

1. All boys like to see a railway train. How strong and heavy the engine looks ! And yet the engine-driver can make it go fast or slow, or stop it altogether, just as he wishes.

2. There are always two men on the engine. One of them is called the driver. When he wants the train to start, he moves a little handle. This opens the way for the steam, which forces the wheels round. When the driver shuts off steam the train stops.

3. The other man is called the stoker. He has to look after the fires, so that the water in the boiler may be always kept boiling. For it is the steam from the boiling water that makes the engine go.



4. In every train there is a guard, who has a carriage for himself, called the guard's van. When the train stops at a station, he has to see that the passengers who are leaving the train get their luggage out of the van. Then the luggage of new passengers is put in.

5. When all the passengers are seated, and the carriage doors shut, the guard signals to the driver with a green flag, or, if it is night, with a green lantern. Then as the train moves off he jumps into

his van again, and begins to get ready the trunks and parcels for the next station.

6. Have you ever noticed how straight and smooth the rails are on which the train runs? They are made of steel, and are very strong. They must be firmly fixed in their places, and at the right distance apart for the wheels of the engine and the carriages.

7. There are men always at work on the railway line keeping it in good order. If anything goes wrong with the rails, a train may be thrown off the line. When this happens, the carriages are often broken in pieces and many passengers killed.

8. The men who manage the train must know their work very well, and they must also be sober and steady, for we trust our lives to their keeping when we travel by train. They must be brave men too, for they have often to face great danger.

9. How different it is now from the time when there were no trains! Long ago people travelled in coaches drawn

by four horses, or they rode on horseback. Travelling took a much longer time then.



10. Goods also had to be carried by horses. Where there were roads, carts and waggon were used. Where there were no roads,

the bundles were carried on the horses' backs.

11. But trains carry our goods so quickly, and carry so much at a time, that we can now get the things we want from other places much more easily and cheaply than in the olden days.

---

en-gine	stōk'er	sig-nals	man-age	coach-es
al-to-geth'er	boil'er	par-cels	so-ber	wag-gons
steam	pass-en-gers	wrong	stead-y	bun-dles
forç-es	lug-gage	thrown	dif-fer-ent	cheap-ly

WORD EXERCISE:—

easy	bound	travel	strait	distant
easyly	bundles	travelled	straight	distance

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the first four nouns with verbs connected. 2. Give sentences with the words *train*, *handle*, and *guard* as nouns and as verbs.

For NOTES, see page 138.



### 34. SELFISH SAMBO.

1. The apple tree could not think, but it seemed to know that Sambo, the black pony, liked sweet apples. So it dropped a ripe one on the ground.

2. The tree stood in a sloping field of grass, so away went the apple rolling down the hill. Sambo was feeding quietly in the field ; but when he saw the apple he galloped joyfully after it. Another pair of sharp eyes were fixed on the apple.

3. "I want that apple myself," cried little Joe. He was sitting upon the

gate, while grandpapa stood beside him with sister Belle on his shoulder.

4. "I think, Joe, that there are apples enough left for you. You can spare Sambo that one," said grandpapa.

5. By this time Sambo had chased the apple to the foot of the little hill. It stopped near the wall, and the pony ate it up in one bite.

"There! I've lost my apple," said Joe.

6. Just then Molly, the old cow, strolled up to the apple tree. She knew as well as Sambo where the sweet apples came from. She stretched up her neck to get at the fruit, but she could not quite reach it.

7. Sambo saw her, and was very angry at her for trying to get any of *his* apples. He set out at a quick gallop for poor Molly. He flung his heels in the air, and frightened the timid cow away.

8. Then Sambo smelt on the ground for apples, but he found none.

"Serves you right, you greedy, selfish old thing!" cried Belle. "You don't deserve to get *any* apples if you can't spare one for Molly."

9. Grandpapa looked at Joe with a queer smile. Perhaps he was thinking that a greedy boy might deserve as few apples as a greedy pony.

self-ish  
Sam'-bo  
po'-ny

slōp'-ing  
joy'-ful-ly  
pair

Joe  
Belle  
shoul'-der

spare  
Mol'-ly  
strolled

flung  
tim'id  
de-serve'

## WORD EXERCISE:—

eat	heals	slope	stop	gallop
ate	heels	sloping	stopped	galloped

- GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the last ten verbs in the lesson.  
2. Make sentences with these verbs as predicate.

*For NOTES, see page 139.*

### 35. A YOUNG HERO.

1. Some years ago there was a great fire that burned down a large part of the city of Chicago. Hundreds of homes were swept away. Many strange things happened while the flames were raging.

2. A rich lady was hurrying through the crowd of people, trying to save from the fire some of the things she valued most.

3. She saw a little boy, and called him to her, saying, "Take this box, my boy,



and do not part with it for one moment until I see you again. Stay here till I come back, and I will reward you well."

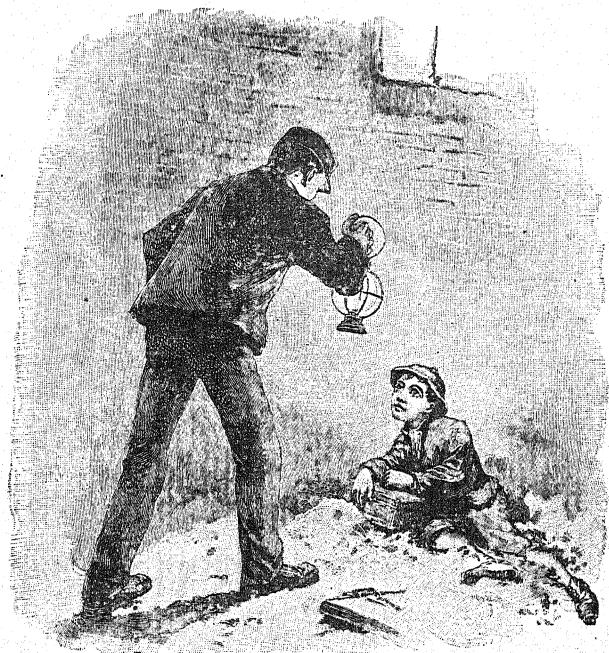
4. The boy took the box, and the lady turned back to try to save some more of her goods. Just then the crowd came rushing between the lady and the boy, and they lost sight of each other.

5. The lady took refuge for that night with friends who lived outside the city. Next day she tried to find the boy, but she could hear nothing either of him or of the box.

6. There were some very important papers in the box, as well as all her diamonds and other jewels, and the lady was in great distress at losing them.

7. But on the following night a watchman found the boy lying beside the box near the place where the lady had left him, and almost buried in the sand and ashes that had fallen about him.

8. The poor boy had been there all through the long hours without food or shelter. He was almost dead with fear and hunger, but he had never once thought



of leaving the box that had been trusted to his care.

9. Of course he was well repaid by the lady ; but the boy who could be so faithful does not do his duty for the sake of reward. The lady trusted him, and he would have died at his post rather than seem to be unworthy of her trust. This is the spirit which turns boys and men into heroes.

Chi-cá'go	val'ued	ei'ther	dis-tress'	re-paid'
rāg'ing	re-ward'	di'a-monds	fol'low-ing	un-wor'thy
hur-ry-ing	ref-uge	jew-els	bur-ied	spir-it

## WORD EXERCISE:—

hero	loud	lôsing	sweep	burnt
heroes	crowd	loosing	swept	burned

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the first six verbs with nouns connected. 2. Make sentences containing these words as nouns and as adjectives—*sand, paper, diamond.*

*For NOTES, see page 139.*

## 36. THE SNOW-FLAKE'S SONG.

1. Here I come ! here I come !  
     Fun and sport I'm bringing,  
     And I hear from far and near  
     Joyous welcome ringing.  
     Here I come, a mighty band,  
     Millions follow after.  
     Oh, I am so glad to hear  
     Children's happy laughter !
  
2. Won't I make the old earth white,  
     Every nook and corner !  
     Won't I send a shining host  
     Sailing down upon her !  
     Quick ! put on your boots and hats,  
     Skates and mittens, hurry !  
     Don't you see that I am in  
     Something of a flurry ?

3. Let the merry sport begin,  
 Shouting, sliding, singing !  
 Gaily up and down the hill  
 Send your glad notes ringing.  
 Here I come ! here I come !  
 All my army leading,  
 To your welcome warm and true,  
 Gaily, gladly speeding.

joy'ous  
mill'ions

laugh'ter  
shin'ing

skates  
mit-tens

flur'ry  
shout'ing

slid'ing  
arm'y

## WORD EXERCISE :—

gay  
gaily

white  
right

host  
roast

well  
welcome

leading  
speeding

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the nouns in verses 1 and 2. 2. Point out the verbs, nouns, and adjectives in the lesson which end in *-ing*.

For NOTES, see page 139.

### 37. A WALRUS HUNT.

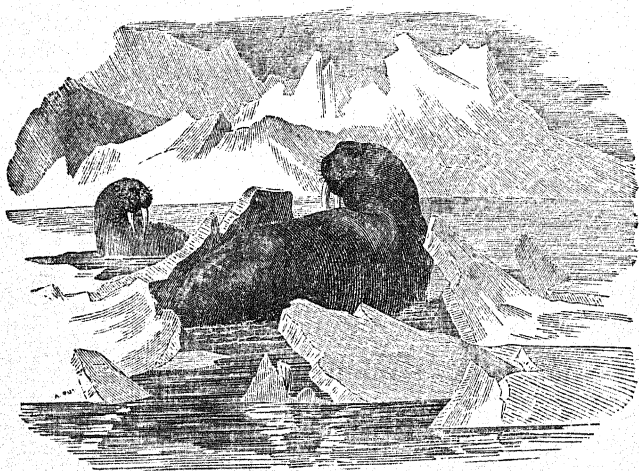
1. "Uncle George, you promised to tell us how it was that you nearly lost your life on your last voyage. You said you were hunting at the time."

2. Captain Hill had been away in a ship trying to find out all about the seas and islands which lie to the north of America.

3. "All right, boys," said he. "Come to anchor on the arms of my chair. Now for your story.

"When it happened, we had been trying for nearly a year to reach the North Pole.

4. "Of course you know that the far North is a region of snow and ice. Our



ship was quite frozen up in the ice all through the winter. For four months the sun was never seen, even at mid-day.

5. "One morning, when the ice was beginning to melt, we had a walrus hunt. Do you know what a walrus is? It is

a huge animal, somewhat like a seal in shape, but much larger.

6. "Its skin is nearly as hard as iron, and it has large tusks which can break through the side of a boat very easily. So you see the walrus is rather a dangerous fellow to meddle with.

7. "Well, a herd of walruses came into the open water near the ship that morning. We at once got ready for the hunt. We put some rifles, and a harpoon with a long rope, into one of the boats, and dragged it across the ice to the open water.

8. "As we came near the walruses, they looked so fierce that we would have been glad to go back, but we were ashamed to do so. They were not afraid of us at all, and we began to be afraid of them.

9. "One of our men stood in the bow of the boat with the harpoon in his hand. Three of us had rifles, and we all fired at the same time. Then the man in the bow thrust his harpoon into one of the animals, which had been wounded by a bullet.

10. "Down he dived, and the whole herd followed him. The rope tied to the harpoon ran out at a fearful rate, but at last it stopped.

11. "Then up they all came again, and rushed towards the boat with their ugly heads just above the water.

12. "We had a hard fight of it. Many a shot we fired, but our bullets did not seem to hurt them. Had it not been for the oars, with which the sailors pushed them off, they would have crushed the boat to pieces.

13. "At last they all seemed to take fright, and dived down together with a great splash. The old fellow was still fast to the rope, and we soon killed him. The others all got away."

---

George	añ-chor	dān'-ger-ous	har-poon'	bul'-let
voy-age	re-gion	med'-dle	a-shamed'	fol'-lowed
Cap-tain	mid-day	ri'-fles	thrust	fear'-ful

WORD EXERCISE:—

fight	meddle	sail	pushed	walrus
fought	middle	sailors	crushed	walruses

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Point out the proper nouns in the lesson.  
2. Make sentences with these words as nouns and as verbs—*anchor, hunt, water.*

For NOTES, see page 139.





### 38. CAMPING OUT.

1. Bob and Dick were two little boys who lived in a big city in America. Summer had come, and they went to their grandmamma's farm in the country to spend their long holiday.

2. They had been reading a story about travellers who lived in tents, and they thought that they would like nothing better than to camp out somewhere, and live in a tent.

3. The very first day of their visit they began to tease grandmamma about sleep-

ing in a tent. The weather was so fine and warm that she thought it would do them no harm.

4. So she gave them two large sheets to make into a tent. She helped the boys to fix them together, and fasten them to the low branch of an apple tree in a small field near the house. They thought it a splendid tent.

5. Night came, and the boys lay down in their tent. It was very dark, and the house seemed very far away. It was so still that even the rustling of the leaves seemed quite a loud sound. But the boys were very tired, and at last they fell sound asleep.

6. In the middle of the night Bob awoke, and heard the sound of some animal's footsteps near the tent. What could it be? Was it a bear? Bob had heard that bears were fond of fruit, and perhaps this bear had come for some apples off the tree.

7. He wakened Dick, and they sat up to listen. Nearer and nearer came the trampling; then they heard the crunch-

ing of an apple being eaten. The boys clung to each other in terror.

8. "Let's run to the house!" whispered Bob.

"Oh, he'll catch us! I know he can run faster than we can," said Dick, his teeth chattering with fright.

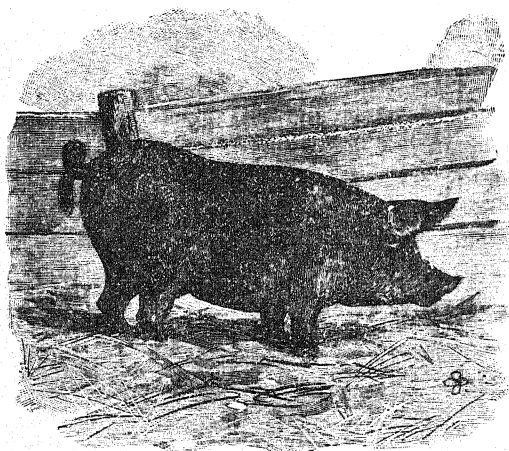
9. "Wait till he goes round to the other side of the tent," said Bob.—"Now then, come along!" And the two boys crawled out of the tent and rushed towards the house.

10. Before they had got half-way across the field, a strange sound made them stop and look behind, and then they saw in the dim light a big black animal galloping after them. They heard his loud breathing as he raced along.

11. Off the boys ran again, faster than before. Their screams reached the house before they did, and grandpapa came running out to see what was wrong. The boys rushed to him for safety.

12. Just at that moment their bear went rushing past also. But he did not stop until he reached the door of his own

den. The bear was Black Jerry, the pig, who was as fond of apples as if he had been a real bear.



13. The boys got no more frights about bears, but they had had enough of sleeping in a tent. For the rest of their holidays they slept in the snug little room which had been prepared for them at first.

camp'ing	splen'did	crunch'ing	chat-ter'ing	saf'e-ty
trav-el-ers	rus'tling	clung	crawled	Jer-ry
fas-ten	tram-pling	ter-ror	gal'lop-ing	pre-pared'

WORD EXERCISE:—

lay	fear	weather	breath	prepared
laid	fright	whether	breathing	repaired

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write down any four verbs in lesson with nouns connected. 2. Give sentences with *country*, *apple*, and *middle* as nouns and as adjectives.

For NOTES, see page 139.



### 39. FILLING A BASKET WITH WATER.

1. An Eastern king was once in need of a faithful servant. He gave notice that he wanted a man to do a day's work, and two men came and asked to be employed.

2. He engaged them both, and set them to work to fill a basket with water from a well, saying that he would come in the evening and see their work. He then left them to themselves and went away.

3. After pouring in one or two bucketfuls, one of the men said,—

“What is the good of doing this useless work? As soon as we put the water into the basket it runs out again.”

4. The other man answered,—

“It is no business of ours whether the work is useful or not. We promised to do it, and we are to be paid for doing it.”

5. “I am not going to do such foolish work,” replied the first speaker, and throwing down his bucket, he went away.

6. The other man continued his work till about sunset, when he had nearly emptied the well. Looking into the basket, he saw something shining. It was a ring of great value, which his bucket had drawn up from the muddy bottom of the well.

7. “Now I see the use of pouring the water into a *basket*,” he said to himself. “Had it been poured on the ground, perhaps this ring would not have been seen for the mud.”

8. At this moment the king came up followed by his servants. As soon as he

saw the ring, he knew that the man had been doing exactly as he had ordered, although the work had seemed useless.

9. The king knew that at last he had found a servant whom he could trust. He told the man to keep the ring for himself, saying,—

“Thou hast been faithful in a little thing; now I see I can trust thee in great things. From this time thou shalt be the chief of my servants.”

---

em- <u>ploy</u> 'ed	buck- <u>et</u> -fuls	wheth- <u>er</u>	emp- <u>ty</u> 'ed	fol- <u>low</u> 'ed
en- <u>gag</u> 'ed	use- <u>less</u>	speak- <u>er</u>	mud- <u>dy</u>	ex- <u>act</u> -ly
pour- <u>ing</u>	bus- <u>in</u> ess	con- <u>tin</u> -ued	bot- <u>tom</u>	chief

WORD EXERCISE:—

told	king	empty	employ	continue
toll'd	kingdom	emptied	employed	continued

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the verbs in sections 6 to 8. 2. Give the plurals of *speaker*, *day*, *man*, *ring*.

For NOTES, see page 140.

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#### 40. TIME ENOUGH.

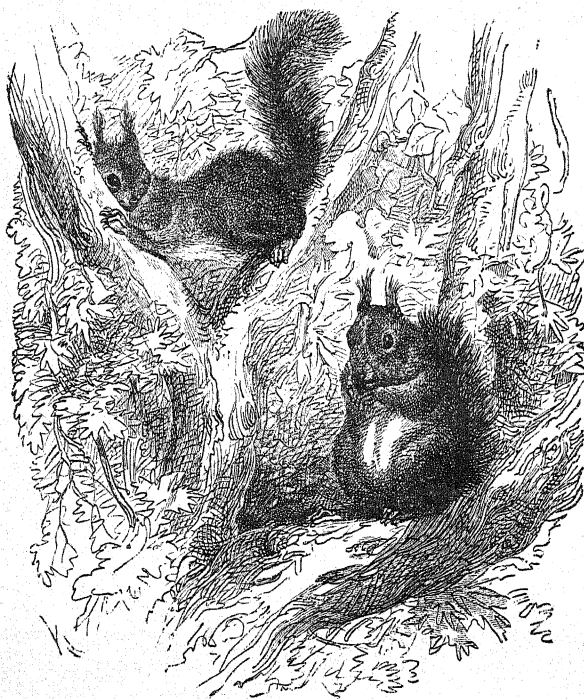
1. Two little squirrels, out in the sun ;

One gathered nuts, the other had none :

“Time enough yet,” was his constant refrain,

“Summer is still only just on the wane.”





2. Listen, my child, while I tell you his fate.  
He roused him at last, but he roused him too  
late ;  
Down fell the snow in a pitiless cloud,  
And the starved little squirrel was wrapped  
in its shroud.
3. Two little boys in a school-room were placed ;  
One always working, the other disgraced :

"Time enough yet for learning," he said ;  
 "I will climb, by-and-by, from the foot to the  
 head."

4. Listen, dear children. Their locks are turned  
 gray :

One lives in wealth and in honour to-day ;  
 The other, a pauper, looks out at the door  
 Of the alms-house, and idles his days, as of  
 yore.

5. Two kinds of people we meet every day ;  
 One is at work, the other at play,  
 Living uncared for, dying unknown—  
 The busiest hive hath ever a drone.

6. Tell me, my child, if the squirrels have taught  
 The lesson I wish to remain in your thought ;  
 Answer me this, and my story is done,—  
 Which of the two would you be, little one ?

---

squir'-rels	cloud	shroud	pau'-per	un-knownn'
re-frain'	starved	dis-graced	alms'-house	drone
roused	wrapped	hon'-our	dy'-ing	re-main'

WORD EXERCISE:—

door	rain	teach	busy	pity
yore	wane	taught	busiest	pitiless

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Write the nouns in verses 5 and 6. 2. Point out the subject and the predicate in the first sentence of verse 2.

*For NOTES, see page 140.*

**41. THE WATER BABY.—I.**

1. It was a clear, sunshiny day, and out on the great, wide, open sea there sparkled thousands and thousands of water-drops.

2. One of these was Dewdrop, a merry little fellow who danced on the silver backs of the fishes as they darted to and fro in the water. Sometimes the waves threw him up in the air, but he always came down again plump into his mother's lap.

3. His mother, you know, was the Ocean; and very beautiful she looked that summer day in her dark blue dress and white ruffles.

4. By-and-by the happy water-drop tired of his play. Looking up to the clear sky above him, he thought he would like to have a sail on one of the white floating clouds.

5. After looking and wishing for a long while, he gave a jump from the Ocean's arms, and begged the Sun to catch him up and let him go on a journey to see the earth.

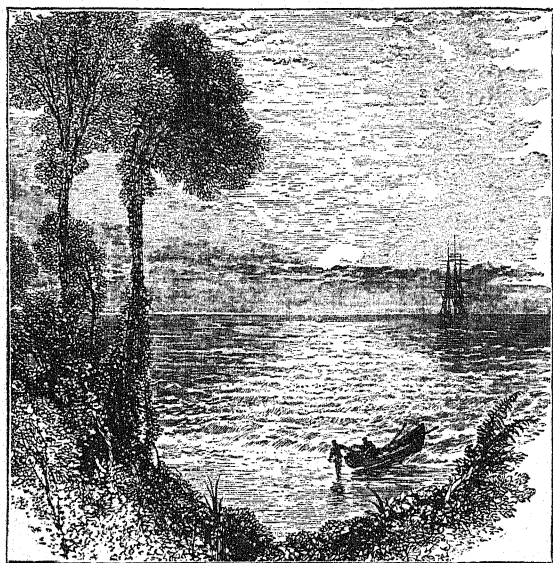
6. The Sun said "Yes," and took ever so many other drops too, so that Dewdrop might not be lonely on the way. Dewdrop did not know this, however, for they all had been changed into fine mist or vapour.

7. Do you know what vapour is? You have seen steam coming from the spout of a kettle of boiling water, and perhaps you know that this steam is made up of very small particles of the hot water.

8. Now vapour is made from water in the same way as steam, only the particles are so small that you cannot see them.

9. The water-drops had been changed into vapour, because drops are too big and heavy to sail up in the air. Higher and higher they sailed, and so fast that they grew quite dizzy. Why, in a few hours they had gone hundreds of miles!

10. And how grand it was to be looking down on the world below, and sailing faster than fishes can swim or birds can fly! Dewdrop had never enjoyed anything so much before.



11. But after a while, it grew nearly time for the Sun to go to bed. He became very red in the face, and began to sink lower and lower, until at last he went right out of sight !

sun'-shin-y	danced	begged	spout	diz'-zy
spar-kled	O'-cean	lone'-ly	par'-ti-cles	hun'-dreds
Dew-drop	ruf-fles	va'-pour	high'-er	en-joyed'

WORD EXERCISE :—

fellow	dizzy	ruffles	mist	lonely
follow	busy	rough	missed	alone

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Give six nouns in the lesson with verbs connected. 2. Name six adjectives in the lesson with nouns connected.

For NOTES, see page 140.

## 42. THE WATER BABY.—II.

1. Poor little Dewdrop could not help being frightened, for every minute it grew darker and colder. It would soon be too dark for him to find his way home again.

2. But he thought he would like to get back to the earth; so he slipped away down through the cool, quiet air.

3. All his brothers now began to do the same; and as they fell lower and lower, they grew bigger and heavier, until they became little round, bright drops of water again.

4. But they were now far away from mother Ocean, and when they came down to the earth again they found themselves in a beautiful garden.

5. Dewdrop alighted on a rose-bush. A lovely velvet bud opened its leaves, and in he slipped among the crimson cushions, to sleep until morning.

6. When morning came the birds began to wake up, and the flowers opened their leaves. Dewdrop saw the great Sun once more, and he called out, "Please, dear

Sun, take me and my brothers up with you again."

7. So the Sun caught them up a second time, and together they flew through the air till noon-time. It grew warmer and warmer, and there was not even a blade of grass to shade them.

8. But just as Dewdrop cried out, "Please, King Sun, let me go back to the dear mother Ocean," the Wind took pity on him. She came with her cool breath and changed him and his brothers into a cold gray cloud.

9. She then told them to join hands and hurry away to the earth. Down they all went, rolling and tumbling over each other, till with a patter and clatter and spatter they danced on the ground; and the people cried, "It rains."

slipped  
heavy-i-er

a-light'ed  
rose'bûsh

vel'vet  
crim'son

cûsh'ions  
tum'bling

clat'ter  
spat'ter

WORD EXERCISE:—

join  
joint

slipped  
slept

pity  
pitied

tumble  
tumbling

shade  
shadow

GRAMMAR EXERCISE:—1. Write the verbs in section 9. 2. Write the adjectives ending in *-er* in the lesson.

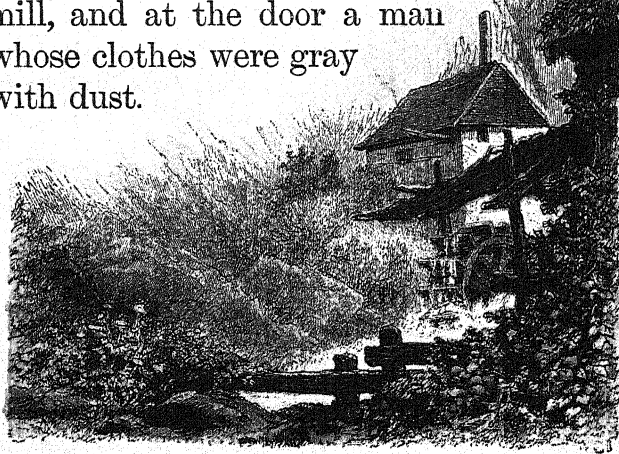
*For NOTES, see page 140.*



## 43. THE WATER BABY.—III.

1. Some of the drops fell on a mountain side, Dewdrop among them; and down the rocky cliff he ran, leading the way for his brothers. They all plunged into a mountain brook, which came foaming and dashing along, leaping over rocks and rushing down the hill-side.

2. When they reached the valley below, they heard a strange clattering noise. Beside the brook stood a flour-mill, and at the door a man whose clothes were gray with dust.



3. Inside the mill were two great stones, one of which kept whizzing round and round on the top of the other, faster than a boy's top could spin. It was worked by the big wheel outside. These stones ground the wheat into flour and the oats into golden meal.

4. But what giant was it that turned that huge wheel, and made that heavy stone go round? No giant at all: it was no one but the tiny little water-drops themselves, who sprang on the wheel by hundreds and thousands, and whirled it round and round!

5. Then the brook flowed into a quiet pool, where ducks and geese were swimming. On the edge lived some fat frogs; and in the water were spotted trout, tiny minnows, and other fishes.

6. Dewdrop liked this place so much that he stayed a good while, sailing on the ducks' backs for ships and riding on the frogs for horses. But after a time he grew tired of this, and he and his brothers floated out over a waterfall and under a bridge. When they had gone

a long, long distance, they saw another brook tumbling down a hill-side.

7. "Come, let's join hands!" cried Dewdrop. So the two brooks joined hands, and dashed on together till they came to a gently-flowing river, which opened its arms to them.

8. With the help of Dewdrop and his brothers, the beautiful river grew broad and deep, though, not long before, it was only a little rill, through which a child could wade, or over which he could step.

9. On, ever on, the river went, seeking the Ocean. There was always something new and strange to be seen—busy cities, quiet little towns, buzzing saw-mills, and stone bridges.

10. But Dewdrop did not stay long in any place. As the river grew wider and wider, and came nearer and nearer its end, he could almost see the mother Ocean to whose arms he was joyfully running. Soon little Dewdrop was safe at home again.

11. In warm, still summer evenings, if



you take a walk on the sea-beach, you will hear the gentle rippling noise of the waves. Some very wise people think it must be the voices of Dewdrop and his brothers telling each other about their wonderful journey round the world.

cliff	whiz'zing	whirled	spot'ted	buz'zing
foam'ing	oats	geese	bridge	sea'-beach
clat'ter-ing	gi'-ant	swim'ming	cit'ies	rip'pling

WORD EXERCISE:—

city	goose	cloth	beach	vale
cities	geese	clothes	beech	valley

GRAMMAR EXERCISE.—1. Name the first twelve verbs in the lesson.  
2. Make sentences with *mountain*, *green*, and *stone* as nouns and as adjectives.

For NOTES, see page 140.

# POETRY.

---

## THREE LITTLE CHICKS.

1. Three little chicks  
Got into a fix :  
Would you like to know what about ?  
Well, listen a minute,  
There's something in it  
'Tis well for you all to find out.
2. Hear the old hen say,  
In an old hen's way,  
That each little chick understood,  
" O dear, O dear !  
I dreadfully fear  
You are all very naughty and rude ! "
3. But they stretched up their necks,  
And went on with their pecks,  
As they wickedly fought with each other ;  
And the hen saw beside her  
A hairy, fat spider,  
And then she knew what was the bother.

## THREE LITTLE CHICKS.

4. It hung by a thread  
From the rafter o'erhead,  
And Whity and Speckle and Gray  
Each wanted the bite ;  
And you see how the fight  
Began in the usual way.

5. Whity pushed away Speck,  
And he gave Gray a peck,  
And said, "Go away ; it is mine !"  
But Speckle and Gray  
Said each of them, "Nay ;  
I am bound on that spider to dine !"

6. And now would you see  
Which one of the three  
Secured the prize he was after ?  
While they were all fighting,  
And scratching and biting,  
The spider went home to the rafter.

7. So in vain was their fight,  
For they got not a bite,  
And the spider might chuckle and say,  
"Ha, ha, my fine chicks,  
This is one of my tricks,  
And I gain while you lose in this  
way !"

8. The old mother hen  
 Turned soberly then,  
 And said to her children three,  
 "You may see, if you choose,  
 How you always will lose  
 By acting so selfishly.

9. "You go hungry to bed,  
 Each with a sore head,  
 While the spider sits up on the rafter;  
 He enjoys your defeat  
 While taking his meat,  
 And he's shaking all over with laughter."

10. From this little fable  
 I am sure you are able  
 To learn what you all ought to know—  
 That selfish contention,  
 As I hardly need mention,  
 Will never a good thing bestow.

---

**SOMETHING FOR CHILDREN.**

1. There's enough for you children to do in the  
 house  
 To keep you as busy as any old mouse.  
 There are errands to run,  
 Little tasks to be done,



That will do much to lighten your mother's  
hard work.

So, children, don't shirk,

But do what you can ;

You'll be glad when you're grown

To a woman or man.

2. There's enough for you children to do out of  
doors ;

If you look out for jobs, you will find them by  
scores :

Little things to attend,

Little tasks without end,

You will find you can do if you just make a start.

So, children, be smart,

And do what you can ;

You'll be glad when you're grown

To a woman or man.

3. There's enough for you children to do anywhere ;

So hurry around, and each do your full share.

And just see how bright

You will feel, when at night

You can think you have done what is honest  
and fair.

So, children, take care

To do what you can ;

You'll be glad when you're grown

To a woman or man.

4. And, children, whatever you do, do it well.  
People always, in looking it over, can tell  
If you hurry right through  
Whatever you do,  
Not caring at all if it's done ill or well.  
So, whatever you do,  
Do the best that you can ;  
You'll be glad when you're grown  
To a woman or man.
- 

**WYNKEN, BLYNKEN, AND NOD.**

1. Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night  
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—  
Sailed on a river of crystal light,  
Into a sea of dew.  
“Where are you going, and what do you wish?”  
The old moon asked the three.  
“We have come to fish for the herring fish  
That live in this beautiful sea ;  
Nets of silver and gold have we !”  
Said Wynken,  
Blynken,  
And Nod.
2. The old moon laughed, and sang a song,  
As they rocked in the wooden shoe ;  
And the wind that sped them all night long  
Ruffled the waves of dew.

The little stars were the herring fish  
That lived in that beautiful sea.

"Now cast your nets wherever you wish ;  
Never afraid are we."

So cried the stars to the fishermen three—

Wynken,  
Blynken,  
And Nod.

3. All night long their nets they threw  
To the stars in the twinkling foam ;  
Then down from the skies came the wooden  
shoe,

Bringing the fishermen home.

'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed

As if it could not be,

And some folks thought 'twas a dream they'd  
dreamed

Of sailing that beautiful sea ;

But I shall name you the fishermen three—

Wynken,  
Blynken,  
And Nod.

4. Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,  
And Nod is a little head,  
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies  
Is a little one's cradle-bed.

So shut your eyes while mother sings  
Of wonderful sights that be,

And you shall see the beautiful things  
As you rock in the misty sea,  
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen  
three—

Wynken,  
Blynken,  
And Nod.

---

**SUPPOSE !**

1. Suppose, my little lady,  
Your doll should break her head,  
Could you make it whole by crying  
Till your nose and eyes were red ?  
And wouldn't it be pleasanter  
To treat it as a joke,  
And say you're glad "'twas Dolly's  
And not *your* head that broke" ?
2. Suppose you're dressed for walking,  
And the rain comes pouring down,  
Will it clear off any sooner  
Because you scold and frown ?  
And wouldn't it be nicer  
For you to smile than pout,  
And so make sunshine in the house,  
When there is none without ?

3. Suppose your task, my little man,  
Is very hard to get,  
Will it make it any easier  
For you to sit and fret?  
And wouldn't it be wiser,  
Than waiting like a dunce,  
To go to work in earnest,  
And learn the thing at once?
4. Suppose that some boys have a horse,  
And some a coach and pair,  
Will it tire you less, while walking,  
To say, "It isn't fair"?  
And wouldn't it be nobler  
To keep your temper sweet,  
And in your heart be thankful  
You can walk upon your feet?
5. And suppose the world don't please you,  
Nor the way some people do,  
Do you think the whole creation  
Will be altered just for you?  
And isn't it, my boy or girl,  
The wisest, bravest plan,  
Whatever comes or doesn't come,  
To do the best you can?
-

## WE ARE SEVEN.

1. I met a little cottage girl,  
She was eight years old, she said ;  
Her hair was thick with many a curl  
That clustered round her head.
2. " Sisters and brothers, little maid,  
How many may you be ?"  
" How many ? seven in all," she said,  
And, wondering, looked at me.
3. " And where are they, I pray you tell ?"  
She answered, " Seven are we :  
And two of us at Conway dwell,  
And two are gone to sea ;
4. " Two of us in the churchyard lie,  
My sister and my brother ;  
And in the churchyard cottage I  
Dwell near them with my mother."
5. " You say that two at Conway dwell,  
And two are gone to sea ;  
Yet you are seven : I pray you tell,  
Sweet maid, how this may be ?"
6. Then did the little reply,  
" Seven boys and girls a e we :  
Two of us in the churchyard lie,  
Beneath the churchyard tree."

7. " You run about, my little maid,  
Your limbs they are alive ;  
If two are in the churchyard laid,  
Then ye are only five."

8. " Their graves are green, they may be seen,"  
The little maid replied,  
" Twelve steps or more from my mother's  
door,  
And they are side by side.

9. " My stockings there I often knit,  
My kerchief there I hem ;  
And there upon the ground I sit,—  
I sit and sing to them.

10. " And often after sunset, sir,  
When it is light and fair,  
I take my little porringer  
And eat my supper there.

11. " The first that died was little Jane :  
In bed she moaning lay,  
Till God relieved her of her pain,  
And then she went away.

12. " So in the churchyard she was laid ;  
And, all the summer dry,  
Together round her grave we played,  
My brother John and I.



13. "And when the ground was white with snow,  
And I could run and slide,  
My brother John was forced to go;  
And he lies by her side."
14. "How many are you, then," said I,  
"If they two are in heaven?"  
The little maiden would reply,  
"O master! we are seven."
15. "But they are dead, those two are dead,  
Their spirits are in heaven."—  
'Twas throwing words away; for still  
The little maid would have her will,  
And said, "Nay, we are seven."
- 

## THE CHILD'S FIRST GRIEF.

1. "Oh, call my brother back to me!  
I cannot play alone;  
The summer comes with flower and bee—  
Where is my brother gone?"
2. "The butterfly is glancing bright  
Across the sunbeam's track;  
I care not now to chase its flight—  
Oh, call my brother back!"

3. "The flowers run wild—the flowers we sowed  
Around our garden tree;  
Our vine is drooping with its load—  
Oh, call him back to me!"
4. "He could not hear thy voice, fair child!  
He may not come to thee;  
The face that once like spring-time smiled,  
On earth no more thou'lt see.
5. "A rose's brief, bright life of joy,  
Such unto him was given.  
Go; thou must play alone, my boy!  
Thy brother is in heaven."
6. "And has he left his birds and flowers?  
And must I call in vain?  
And through the long, long summer hours,  
Will he not come again?"
7. "And by the brook and in the glade  
Are all our wanderings o'er?  
Oh, while my brother with me played,  
Would I had loved him more!"

# NOTES AND MEANINGS.

## 1. WHAT IS FEAR?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Grand'-mam-ma, father's or mother's mother.<br/>                 2 Bold, fearless; brave.<br/>                 3 Gip'-sies, people who wander about the country and live in tents.<br/>                 Brook, small stream.<br/>                 4 O'clock, of the clock.</p> | <p>5 Gar'-den-er, one who takes care of a garden.<br/>                 Sta'-ble-boy, one who looks after the horses in a stable.<br/>                 6 Sound, well.<br/>                 Hut, small house.<br/>                 8 Fa'-mous, well-known.</p> |
|---|--|

## 2. "BRAVE AS A LION; GENTLE AS A LAMB."

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Bat-tles, fights.<br/>                 Re-ply', answer.<br/>                 2 Fleet, number of ships together.<br/>                 Ad'-mi-ral, the commander or chief man of a fleet<br/>                 3 Wound-ed, hurt.</p> | <p>4 Tra'-fal'-gar, a headland on the south-west coast of Spain.<br/>                 Deck, upper floor of a ship.<br/>                 5 At-tend' to, look after.<br/>                 6 Al-low' this, let this be done.<br/>                 Sur'-fer-ing, pain.</p> |
|--|--|

## 3. CLIMBING.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 You're, you are.<br/>                 Fu'-ture day, day to come.<br/>                 3 Cour'-age, boldness.<br/>                 Pack, bundle.<br/>                 4 Rug'-ged, rough; uneven.</p> | <p>5 Pa'-tient, persevering; willing to wait.<br/>                 Plod'-ding, working slowly but<br/>                 Pluck'-y, brave. [surely.<br/>                 Mount-ed, climbed.</p> |
|--|--|

## 4. THE BEAR AND THE KETTLE.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Vil'-lage, a number of houses together in the country; a small town.<br/>                 2 Peep'-ing, looking.<br/>                 5 Sting, the sharp point with which</p> | <p>bees and wasps defend themselves.<br/>                 6 I'll, I will.<br/>                 Pay you, make you suffer.<br/>                 7 Scald'-ed, burned.</p> |
|---|--|

## 5. THE SNAIL.—I.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>2 Co'-sy, snug; warm.<br/>                 3 Winds about, goes round.<br/>                 Stair'-case, flight of stairs in a house.<br/>                 Slug, a snail without a house.</p> | <p>7 I'-vy, an evergreen creeping plant that clings to trees and rocks.<br/>                 8 Shade, shadow.<br/>                 10 Dread'-ful, terrible; frightful.<br/>                 Fate, end.</p> |
|---|--|

## 6. THE SNAIL.—II.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2 Dim, dull-sighted with age.                                    | 9 Spring, the first season of the year; sowing-time                 |
| 3 With-ered, faded; dry.   | 10 Crea-ture, animal.   |
| 4 Rasp, scrape; rub.   | 11 Au-tumn, the third season of the year; reaping- or harvest-time. |
| 6 File, a piece of steel made rough for smoothing wood or metal. |   |
| 9 Ti-ny, very small.   |   |

## 7. HIDE AND SEEK.

- |                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Steal'ing, going quietly.      | 2 Can't, cannot.            |
| 2 Pre-tends, makes believe.      | 3 Peers, looks; peeps.      |
| Mur-murs, says in a low voice.   | In vain, of no use.         |
| Sur-prise, wonder; astonishment. | 4 Se-cret, hidden; unknown. |

## 8. THE MAGPIE AND THE BIRDS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Pur-ple, a very dark colour; a mixture of red and blue. | 7 Moss, a very small flowerless plant which grows in damp places. |
| 2 Re-peat, say again.                                     | Mut-tered, spoke in a low voice.                                  |
| Ar-ti-cles, small things.                                 | 10 Stared, gazed; looked steadily.                                |
| 5 Jay, a small bird of the Crow family with gay feathers. | 11 Ad-vice, something to guide.                                   |

## 9. WILLIE'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Christ-mas, 25th of December; the feast of the birth of Christ. | green all the year round.                          |
| 3 Cheer him, make him happy.                                    | 7 Christmas Eve, the evening before Christmas Day. |
| 4 Ev-er-greens, plants that keep                                | 9 Wrap, cover.                                     |

## 10. THE MAGIC OF SILENCE.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Mag'ic, wonderful power.                                  | 4 Hearth ( <i>harth</i> ), fireside; the part of the floor near the fire. |
| Si-lence, keeping silent; not speaking.                   | Snapped them, made a sharp noise by striking them together.               |
| 1 Prov-erb, wise saying.                                  | 9 There's, there is.  |
| 2 Gen-tly, softly; kindly.                                | Spain, a country in the south-west of Europe.                             |
| 3 Sharp, angry; harsh.                                    | In North-land as in South-land, all over the world.                       |
| 4 Quar-ter of an hour, 15 minutes: an hour is 60 minutes. | Lock it up, etc., keep it safe.   |
| Lost her tem-per, became very angry.                      |   |

## 11. MY BOAT.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I've, I have.<br>O'er, over.<br>Gold'en, yellow, like gold. | 3 You'll, you will.   |
| 2 I'm, I am.  | 4 Sum'mer, the second season of<br>the year; the <i>sun</i> season.                   |
| 3 An'kle-deep, as deep as to reach<br>the ankle.              | 5 Mounts and dips, rises and falls.<br>Foam, froth.<br>Won'drous, wonderful; strange. |

## 12. WORKING DOGS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Hol'land, a country of Europe.            | 4 New'found-land, a large island<br>of North America. |
| 2 Rate, speed.                              | 10 Act'ive, fond of work.                             |
| 3 Mar'ket, place for buying and<br>selling. | Im-port'ant, of much value.                           |

## 13. THE STORY OF MUSSENTOUCHIT.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 Blis'ters, sores caused by burns.<br>Mir-ror, looking-glass.                        | 7 Dart'ing, springing quickly like<br>a dart.    |
| 7 Globe, round vessel like a ball.<br>Gold-fish-es, small fish of a golden<br>colour. | 8 Lake, small sheet of water.<br>Queer, strange. |
|   | 10 Drench'ing, soaking; wetting.                 |

## 14. THE SEAL.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Crawl, creep; move slowly.    | 5 Rus'tling, making a rubbing noise.                      |
| 2 Fro'zen, covered with ice.    | 6 Spear, a long piece of wood with<br>a sharp iron point. |
| 3 Sur'face, top of the water.   | 8 Feast mer'ri-ly, eat joyfully.                          |
| 5 Pre-vent', hinder; keep back. |   |

## 15. NATURE'S STORY-BOOK.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2 Re-plied', said; answered.               | 8 Re-mind' you, keep you in mind<br>of. |
| 3 Knowl'edge, learning; what one<br>knows. | 9 No'tice, see.                         |
| 6 Blossom, bloom.                          | 10 Hon'-ey, a sweet juice in flowers.   |

## 16. SWINGING.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 Clus'ter-ing leaves, leaves in<br>clusters or growing close.<br>Sweep, go; swing. | 4 Grip, grasp; hold on.<br>She'll, she will.<br>Won't, will not. |
| 4 Cling, hold; hang on.   | 5 We'll, we will.  |

## 17. STORIES OF MONKEYS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Grave, solemn.<br>Nim'-ble, able to move quickly. | 2 Snake, a creeping animal; a kind<br>of serpent. |
|---|---|

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 For'est, large piece of land covered with trees.<br>3 Pres-ent-ly, suddenly; soon.<br>Set-tle, arrange.<br>5 Af-ri-ca, one of the five continents. | 8 Nurs-er-y win-dow, window of the children's room.<br>Nurse, one who looks after children.<br>Deed, action; something done. |
|--|--|

### 18. TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Arm, inlet; gulf, bay, etc.<br>2 Ebb and flow, going out and coming in.<br>3 Is-land, land surrounded by water.<br>A score, twenty. | 3 Lambs, young sheep.<br>Graze, eat grass.<br>4 Strayed, wandered away.<br>Clump, cluster; number growing together. |
|---|---|

### 19. "HERRING, FRESH HERRING."

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Shoals, large numbers.<br>3 Floats, pieces of cork, etc., for floating. | 4 Mesh-es, openings between the threads of a net.<br>7 Bâ-de, wished. |
|---|---|

### 20. THEY DIDN'T THINK.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Didn't, did not.<br>1 Bait-ed. A bait is something to bite.<br>2 Nib-ble, small bite. | 4 Folks (fôks), people.<br>Seized, caught.<br>He'd, he had.<br>Blink, wink. |
|---|---|

### 21. THE INDIAN AND HIS DOG.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| In'-di-an, a native of North America.<br>1 A-mer-i-ca, one of the five continents.<br>2 A-larmed', frightened. | 2 Searched, looked.<br>3 Lan-tern, a lamp with a case to keep off the wind.<br>7 Sniffed, snuffed; smelt.<br>8 Re-turn', come back. |
|--|---|

### 22. HONESTY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| East-ern, belonging to the countries east of Europe.<br>Tale, story; something told.<br>1 Chi-na, a country of Asia.<br>Plough-ing, turning up with a plough to prepare for putting in seed.<br>Heap, pile; number together.<br>Gems, stones of great value, such as diamonds. | 3 Fair, just.<br>Treas-ure, wealth; riches.<br>7 Praised, spoke well of.<br>8 De-cide', settle; arrange.<br>10 Wor-thy, deserving of honour; of great worth.<br>11 Dis-pute', difference of opinion; Bore, gave; carried. [quarrel.<br>Ears, heads of grain with the seeds. |
|--|---|

### 23. SUGAR.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>3 Gay birds, birds with bright feathers.</p> <p>4 Sug'-ar-mill, machine for crushing sugar-cane.</p> <p>7 Coarse, rough.</p> <p>9 Na-tives. People who are born in a certain place are natives of it.</p> | <p>10 Beet'-root, the root of the beet plant.</p> <p>France, a country in the west of Europe.</p> <p>Eu'-rope (<i>U'róp</i>), one of the five continents.</p> |
|--|---|

### 24. WHAT ARE YOU?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Fret, trouble themselves.</p> <p>Tri'-fles, small things.</p> <p>Tease, worry; annoy.</p> <p>Worn, tired.</p> <p>Heart-i-ly, very; with all the heart.</p> | <p>2 Good-tem'-pered, good-natured.</p> <p>Treat, pleasure.</p> <p>A-muse', play; please.</p> <p>Wor'-ry, annoy; tease.</p> <p>Wel'-come, received with gladness.</p> |
|---|---|

### 25. UNCLE PHIL'S STORY.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Un'-cle, father's or mother's brother.</p> <p>2 Hap'-pened, took place.</p> <p>8 Stag'-ger, totter; stumble.</p> <p>9 Cur'-rent, stream; running water.</p> | <p>10 Bank, land at the side of the water.</p> <p>11 Cous'-in, uncle's or aunt's child.</p> <p>For-give', pardon.</p> <p>12 Sur'-prise', wonder.</p> |
|--|--|

### 26. PICK, SHOVEL, AND SPEAR.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Pick, a sharp-pointed instrument for loosening earth.</p> <p>1 Count'-y, a division of a country.</p> <p>2 Path, way; road.</p> <p>4 Fierce, furious; dangerous.</p> <p>5 Fa'-vour-ite walk, walk that is liked, or looked on with favour.</p> <p>7 Bow, a bent instrument for shooting arrows.</p> <p>Ar'-row, a small dart or spear.</p> | <p>7 Sword (<i>sōrd</i>), a long, pointed blade for use in fighting.</p> <p>8 Pit, a hole in the earth.</p> <p>Turf, sod; grass-covered earth.</p> <p>9 Brush'-wood, small trees or bushes growing together.</p> <p>10 Mon'-ster, large animal.</p> <p>11 Church'-yard, burying-ground beside a church.</p> <p>Carved, cut.</p> |
|---|---|

### 27. HOW LONG IT TAKES.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>2 Sigh, long, deep breath.</p> <p>3 O'-pened his eyes wide, looked very much surprised.</p> <p>5 Grain, seed.</p> | <p>6 Stalks, stems.</p> <p>Ap'-pear', show.</p> <p>8 Thresh'-ing-mill, mill for beating out grain.</p> |
|--|--|



## 28. SUNNY SUMMER.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Mead<sup>4</sup>-ows, grass-fields.<br/>         2 Rip<sup>4</sup>-ples, little waves.<br/>             Dance and quiv<sup>4</sup>-er, go up and down.<br/>             Beams, rays; streaks of sunlight.<br/>         3 Min<sup>4</sup>-now, a very small fresh-water fish.</p> | <p>3 Trout, a fresh-water fish.<br/>             Glang<sup>4</sup>-ing, throwing out a sudden gleam of light.<br/>         4 Whence, from what place.<br/>             Whith<sup>4</sup>-er, to what place.<br/>         5 Sul<sup>4</sup>-try, close; very hot.<br/>             Re-fuse<sup>4</sup>, say no.</p> |
|---|--|

## 29. COCOA-NUTS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>2 Slen<sup>4</sup>-der, thin; narrow.<br/>             Feath<sup>4</sup>-er-y, shaped like feathers.<br/>             Spread<sup>4</sup>-ing, stretching out.<br/>         3 Clus<sup>4</sup>-ters, bunches.<br/>             Tough, strong; hard.</p> | <p>3 Husks, outer coverings.<br/>         5 Shipped, carried in ships.<br/>         6 Stripped off, taken off; peeled off.<br/>         7 Tel<sup>4</sup>-e-graph poles, posts to which telegraph wires are fixed.</p> |
|---|--|

## 30. A RUNAWAY RIDE.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>2 Plat<sup>4</sup>-form, raised place.<br/>         4 En<sup>4</sup>-joy<sup>4</sup>, like.<br/>         7 Charge, care.<br/>             Guard, one of the men who have</p> | <p>charge of a train.<br/>         7 Ar<sup>4</sup>-rived<sup>4</sup>, reached.<br/>         8 Tel<sup>4</sup>-e-gram, a message sent by telegraph.</p> |
|---|---|

## 31. ABOUT FIRES.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>3 Fu<sup>4</sup>-el, anything used for making<br/>         4 De<sup>4</sup>-cayed<sup>4</sup>, wasted; rotten. [a fire.<br/>         5 Ice<sup>4</sup>-land, a large island in the north-west of Europe.<br/>         6 Wicks, twisted threads for drawing up the oil in a lamp.<br/>         8 Stove, close fire-place.</p> | <p>9 Rus<sup>4</sup>-si-ans, people of Russia, a large country in the east of Europe.<br/>             Huge, very large.<br/>             Chi<sup>4</sup>-na, a fine kind of earthenware, first made in China.<br/>         12 De<sup>4</sup>-light<sup>4</sup>-éd, greatly pleased.</p> |
|---|--|

## 32. THE BROWN THRUSH.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Thrush, a singing-bird.<br/>         1 Merry, happy.<br/>             He's, he is.</p> | <p>1 Running over, quite full<br/>         2 Med<sup>4</sup>-dle, touch.<br/>         3 We're, we are.</p> |
|---|--|

## 33. A RAILWAY TRAIN.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>4 Pass<sup>4</sup>-en-gers, people travelling or passing by train.<br/>             Lug<sup>4</sup>-gage, trunks, bags, parcels, etc.<br/>         5 Sig<sup>4</sup>-nals, makes a sign.<br/>         6 Steel, a very hard kind of iron.</p> | <p>8 Man<sup>4</sup>-age, conduct; look after.<br/>             So<sup>4</sup>-ber, temperate; not given to strong drink.<br/>             Stead<sup>4</sup>-y, faithful to duty.<br/>         11 Old<sup>4</sup>-en days, days of long ago.</p> |
|---|--|

## 34. SELFISH SAMBO.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Po'ny, small horse. | 6 Strolled, walked slowly. |
| 2 Slōp'ing, slanting. | 7 Flung, threw.            |
| 5 I've, I have.       | Tim'id, easily frightened. |

## 35. A YOUNG HERO.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| He'ro, great and brave man.                                | 6 Di'a-monds, Jew'els, gems; stones of great value. |
| 1 Chi-cā-go, a large city of the United States of America. | Dis-tress', trouble; sorrow.                        |
| Rāg'ing, burning very fiercely.                            | 9 Post, place where he had been told to stay.       |
| 2 Val'ued, placed great worth on.                          | Un-wor'thy, not worthy or deserving.                |
| 3 Re-ward', pay.   |   |
| 5 Took ref'uge, went for safety.                           |   |

## 36. THE SNOW-FLAKE'S SONG.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Joy'ous, glad; full of joy.                                | 2 Nook, narrow place; small corner. |
| Might'y, powerful; full of might or strength.                | Hōst, great number; an army.        |
| Band, company; number.                                       | Flur'ry, hurry.                     |
| Mill'ions. A million (1,000,000) is a thousand of thousands. | 3 Glad notes, happy voices.         |
|  | Arm'y, great number; a host.        |
|  | Warm, kindly; hearty.               |

## 37. A WALRUS HUNT.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Voy'age, journey by sea.  | 7 Herd, large number.                               |
| 3 Come to añ'chor, sit down. An anchor is a hook which keeps a ship from drifting away. | Ri'fles, guns.                                      |
| The North Pole is the most northerly part of the earth.                                 | Har-poon', spear.                                   |
| 4 Re'gion, tract; large piece of land.  | 9 Bow, front part.                                  |
| 6 Tusk, a very long, pointed tooth.   | Thrust, struck with great force.                    |
|   | Bull'et, a little ball for shooting out of a rifle. |
|   | 10 Dived, went under water.                         |

## 38. CAMPING OUT.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 Tent, a small hut made by fixing canvas on poles.  | 8 Let's, let us.   |
| 4 Splen'id, grand; very fine.                        | He'll, he will.  |
| 7 Tram'pling, noise made by the Ter-ror, great fear. | Chat'ter-ing, making a noise by coming against each other. |
| [feet.   | 13 Pre-pared', made ready.                                 |

## 39. FILLING A BASKET WITH WATER.

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Em-ployed', given work.        | 6 Sun-set, evening; the time when |
| 2 En-gaged', took; settled with. | 8 Ex-act'ly, just. [the sun sets. |
| 6 Con-tin'-ued, kept at.         | 9 Chief, head; first.             |

## 40. TIME ENOUGH.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Con-stant, regular.                                | 4 Locks, hair.   |
| Re-frain', a line or verse often repeated in a song. | Pau-per, poor person.  |
| Wane, decline; coming near the end.                  | Alms'-house, poor-house; house where poor people are kept and fed. |
| 2 Roused, stirred; set to work.                      | Of yore, of old; as he used to do.                                 |
| Pit-i-less, without pity.                            | 5 Hive, a house for bees.  |
| Shroud, a covering for the dead.                     | Drone, bee that does no work; idler.                               |
| 3 Dis-graced', in shame.                             |  |

## 41. THE WATER BABY.—I.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Spar-kled, shone; glittered.            | 3 Her dark-blue dress, the colour of the sea.        |
| 2 Sil-ver, bright like silver.            | White ruf-fles, white frills; the foam of the waves. |
| 3 O'-cean, the largest division of water. | 7 Spout, mouth.                                      |
| Beau-ti-ful, pretty; full of beauty.      | Par-ti-cles, little parts.                           |

## 42. THE WATER BABY.—II.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 5 A-light'-ed, settled; fell.        | 5 Cush-ions, the soft leaves inside the bud. |
| Vel'-vet bud, bud as soft as velvet. | 7 Noon'-time, mid-day; twelve o'clock.       |
| Crim-son, deep red.                  |  |

## 43. THE WATER BABY.—III.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Cliff, steep rock.                       | 5 Frogs, small animals living both on land and in water. |
| Foam'-ing, frothing.                       | 6 Wa'-ter-fall, the fall of a river over a high rock.    |
| 2 Val'-ley, hollow between hills.          | 8 Rill, brook; very small stream.                        |
| 3 Whiz'-zing, whirling and making a noise. | 11 Sea'-beach, sea-shore.                                |
| 4 Gi'-ant, very large man.                 |  |

# WORDS FOR REVISAL.

<b>A</b> 'ble.....1	au'tumn.....5	bread.....9	chased.....13	coun'ty.....17
a-cross'	awk'ward	break	chat-tered	cour-age
act'ive	a-woke'	broke	chat-ter-ing	course
add	<b>Bade</b>	brok-en	cheap-ly	cous-in
ad-mi-ral	bait-ed	break-fast	cheer	cov-ered
ad-vice'	balk-ing	breast	cheese	crash
a-fraid'	bare	breath	chest-nut	crawl
Af-ri-ca	bare-foot-ed	breathe	Chi-ca-go	crawled
af-ter-noon	bar-rows	breath-ing	chief	crea-ture
af-ter-wards	bas-ket	breeze	chil-dren	creep-ing
a-gainst'	bathe	bridge	chim-neys	crept
a-larmed'	bat-tles	broad	Chi-na	cried
a-light-ed	beams.....6	brook	Christ-mas	cries
al-low'.....2	bear	broth-er...10	church-yard14	crim-son...18
al-lowed'	beard	brought	cit-ies	crowd
al-most	beau-ti-ful	brown	clat-ter	crunch-ing
alms-house	be-came'	Bru-in	clat-ter-ing	crush
a-lone'	be-comes'	brush-es	claws	curl
al-read-y	be-cause'	brush-wood	clean	curled
al-though'	beet-root	buck-et-fuls	clear	cur-rent
al-to-geth-er	begged	build	cliff	cur-tains
al-ways	be-gin-ning	build-ing	climbed	cush-ions
A-mer-i-ca	be-ing	built	climb-ers	cut-ting
a-mong'	be-lieve'	bull-et	climb-ing	
a-muse'	Belle	bun-dles	close	<b>Dai'sies</b>
an-chor	be-neath'....7	bur-ied	cloth	danced
an-ger.....3	ber-ries	burnt.....11	clothes.....15	danc-ing...19
an-gry	be-tween'	bush-es	cloud	dän-ger
an-i-mal	big-ger	bus-iness	clump	dän-ger-ous
an-kle	bird-ies	bus-y	clung	dared
an-oth-er	black-birds	bus-i-est	clung	dark-ling
an-swer	blade	but-ter	clus-ters	daugh-ter
an-swered	bleat-ing	but-ter-flies	clus-ter-ing	dead
a-part'	blis-ters	buy	coach-es	deal
ap-pear'	blos-som	bought	coal	de-cayed
ap-ple	blue	buz-zing	coarse	de-cide'
A-pril	board	by-and-by	coast	deed
Arch-ie	boat-ie.....8	<b>Camp-ing.12</b>	'co-coa-nuts	de-light-ed
arm-y.....4	boiled	cap-tain	coke	Der-ick...20
a-round'	boil-ed	care-ful	col-our.....16	de-serve'
ar-rived'	boil-er	care-ful-ly	com-ing	Dew-drop
ar-rows	boil-ing	car-riag-es	com-mon	di-a-monds
ar-ti-cles	bore	car-ry	com-pa-ny	died
a-shamed'	bot-tom	car-ry-ing	con-stant	dif-fer-ent
ash-es	bow	car-ried	con-tin-ue	dipped
asked	bowed	carved	cool	din-ner
a-sleep'	bow-ing	caught	cor-ner	dipped
ate	Brance-peth	chair	co-sy	dis-graced'
at-tend'	branch-es	chance	count-ed	dis-pute'
Au-gust	Bran-don		coun-try	dis-tance
			coun-tries	

dis-tress'....21	fam'i-ly....25	fright-ened...29	he-roes.....33	know-ing...37
diz-zy	fa-mous	front	her-ring	knowl-edge
doc-tor	farm-er	froz-en	hid-ing-place	Lad-der
does	fast-en	fruit	high	laid
Dol-ly	fate	fu-el	high-er	lamb
dragged	fault	fun-ny	Hodge	lan-tern
drag-ging	fa-vour-ite	fu-ture	hol-i-day	lat-er
draw-ers	fear-ful		Hol-land	laugh
drawn	fear-ing	Gai-ly	hon-est	laugh-ing
dread-ful	feast	gal-lop	hon-es-ty	laugh-ter
drench-ing	feath-ers	gal-loped	hon-ey	la-zy
dried	feath-er-y	gal-lop-ing	hon-our	lead-er
driv-er	feel-ers	gar-den	Ho-ra-ti-o	lead-ing
drone	fel-low	gar-den-er	host	leaf.....38
dropped.....22	fetch.....26	gath-ered..30	hot-test....34	leap-ing
drop-ping	few	geese	hours	learned
drove	fields	gems	huge	leaves
Dur-ham	fierce	gen-tle	hum-ming	leav-ing
du-ty	file	gen-tle-men	hun-dred	les-son
dwell	fil-ers	gent-ly	hun-ger	let-ter
dy-ing	fire-pla-ces	George	hun-gry	light-ing
	firm	get-ting	hur-ry-ing	li-on
Ear-ly	firm-ly	gi-ant	husks	list-ened
earth	first	gip-sies		lis-ten-ing
eas-y	fish-er-men	glanc-ing	Ice-land	liv-ing
eas-i-ly	fix-es	globe	i-dle	loads
East-ern	flames	goes	im-port-ant	loaf
eat-en	flash-ing	gold-en	in-deed'	loaf.....39
ebb.....23	flect.....27	gold-fish-es..31	In-di-an...35	loch.....39
edge	float	good-bye'	in-land	lone-ly
ei-ther	float-ed	grain	in-stead'	lose
elf-in	float-ing	grand-mam-ma	Ire-land	los-ing
elm	floor	grate	i-ron	loud
else	flour-mill	grave	is-lands	love-ly
elves	flowed	graze	i-vy	lov-ing
em-ployed'	flow-ers	greed-y		low-er
emp-tied	flung	grip	Jack-daw	lug-gage
emp-ty	flur-ry	guard	jack-et	lutes
en-e-mies	foam	guess	jar	ly-ing
en-gaged'	foam-ing		jay	
en-gine	folks	Hair-y	Jer-ry	Ma-bel
En-gland	fol-lowed	han-dle	jew-els	ma-chine'
en-joy'....24	fol-low-ing 23	hap-pens..32	Joe.....36	Mag-gie....40
e-nough'	fool-ish	hap-pened	John-nie	mag-ic
Es-ki-mo	forced	hap-pi-ly	joined	mag-pie
Eu-rope	for-ces	har-poon'	jour-ne-y	mak-ing
Eve	for-est	har-vest	joy-ful-ly	mam-ma'
e-ven-ing	for-give'	heard	joy-ous	man-age
ev-er-greens	for-got-ten	heart	juice	mar-ket
ex-act-ly	for-ward	heart-i-ly	juic-y	mar-ry
ex-pect'	four	hearth	Ju-ly'	mas-ter
	fowls	heat	June	mat-ter
Fac-es	France	heav-y		mead-ows
fair	French	heav-i-er	Ket-tle	meal
fai-ry	friend-ly	heels	kind-ness	meant
faith-ful	friends	herd	knees	med-dle
fall-en	fright	he-ro	knew	mem-o-ry

# WORDS FOR REVISAL.

143

mer-ry .....41	or-dered ...45	prov-erb .....49	rug-ged ....53	since .....57
mer-ri-ly	ought	pur-ple	rum-ble	sin-gle
mesh-es	ov-en	purs-y	run-a-way	sit-ting
mid-day	own-er		run-ning	six-pence
mid-dle	ox-en	Quar-rel	Rus-si-ans	skates
might-y		quar-ter	rus-ting	skies
mill-ions	Paid	queer		sledg-es
Min-nie	pair	quick-ly	Saf-est	sleep-y
min-now	pa-pa'	qui-et-er	safe-ty	sleep-i-ly
min-strel	pa-per	qui-et-ly	sail-ing	slept
min-utes	par-cels	quite	sail-or	slen-der
mir-ror	par-lour	quiv-er	Sam-bo	slice
mit-tens	par-ti-cles		sav-ing	slid-ing
Mol-ly	pass-en-gers	Raced	scald-ed	slipped
mo-ment ...42	pa-tient.....46	rag-ing.....50	school.....54	slōp-ing...58
mon-ey	pat-ted	rails	scold	slow-er
mon-keys	pat-ter	rail-way	scold-ed	smelt
mon-ster	pau-per	rain-bow	score	smil-ing
months	paws	rais-es	Scot-land	smooth
morn-ing	peat	rate	screams	snail
moun-tains	peb-ble	rath-er	screamed	snake
mount-ed	peep-ing	raw	scrub-bing	snapped
mous-ie	peers	reached	sea-beach	sneeze
mud-dy	pence	read-y	seal	sniffed
mur-murs	pen-nies	re-al	searched	snow-flakes
mu-sic	peo-ple	re-al-ly	search-ing	snug-ly
mut-tered	per-haps'	re-fined'	sea-shore	so-ber
	pet-ted	re-frain'	seat-ed	socks
Nan-nook' 43	Phil .....47	ref-uge.....51	sea-weed...55	so-fa .....59
na-tives	pic-ture	re-fuse'	se-cret	sor-row
na-ture	piec-es	re-gion	seized	sor-ry
naugh-ty	pit-y	reins	self-ish	Spain
neat-ly	pit-i-less	re-main'	Sep-tem-ber	spare
nei-ther	plac-es	re-mem-bered	serv-ants	spar-kled
Nel-son	plain	re-mind'	serves	spat-ter
New-found-	plat-form	re-paid'	set-tle	speak
land	pleas-ant	re-peat'	set-tled	speak-er
nib-ble	plen-ty	re-ply'	sev-en-ty	spear
nim-ble	plod-ding	re-plied'	sev-er-al	speed-ing
no-ble	plough-ing	re-turn'	sew-ing	spir-it
no-bod-y	pluck-y	re-ward'	shade	splash-ing
noise .....44	plunged	ri-fles	shame	splen-did
nois-y	pock-ets ...48	rip-ples .....52	shawl .....56	sport .....60
non-sense	pōk-er	rip-pling	shel-ter	spot-ted
nook	pōk-ing	riv-er	shin-ing	spout
no-ticed	po-ny	roared	shipped	spread-ing
num-ber	poured	Rob-ert	shoals	sprink-le
nurse	pour-ing	rob-in	shoul-der	squeezed
nurs-er-y	praised	rock-y	shout-ing	squir-rels
noon-tide	pre-pared'	rode	shov-el	sta-ble-boy
	pres-ent	roll-ers	showed	stag-ger
Oats	pres-ent-ly	rose-bush	shroud	stair-case
O-cean	pre-tends'	roused	sigh	stalks
old-en	pret-ty	Ro-ver	sig-nals	stared
once	pre-vent'	rowed	sil-ence	star-ling
o-pened	price	row-ing	sil-ly	starved
	prom-ised	ruf-fles	sil-ver	sta-tion

stead-y.....61	swells.....64	tooth.....67	un-til' .....70	wheel.....73
steal-ing	swept	teeth	un-wor-thy	wheeled
steam	swim-ming	tore	use-ful	whence
steel	sword	touch	use-less	wher-ev'er
stock-ings	<b>Tab-le</b>	tough	<b>Vain</b>	wheth'er
stok'er	tale	to-wards	val-ley	whirled
stood	talked	Tra-fal-gar	val-ued	whis-pers
stopped	talk-ing	train	va-pour	whis-pered
sto-ries	tease	tram-pling	vel-vet	whith'er
storm	tel-e-gram	trav-el	Vic-to-ry	whiz-zing
sto-ry	tel-e-graph	trav-elled	vil-lage	whole
sto-ry-book	tem-per....65	trav-el-ers	vis-it.....71	wicks
stove.....62	tem-pered	trav-el-ling. 68	voic-es	Will-ie.....74
straight	ter-ror	treas-ure	voy-age	win-dow
strange	them-selves'	treat		win-ter
straw	think-ing	tried		wise
strayed	thirst-y	tries	<b>Wade</b>	won
stream	thought	tri-fles	wad-ed	won-dered
stretched	thou-sands	troub-le	wag-ging	won-der-ful
stripped	thresh-ing	trout	wag-gons	won-der-ing
strolled	threw	true	wait-ed	won-drous
struck	thrown	tum-ble	wait-ing	wood-en
suc-cess'	through	tum-bling	wak-ened	world
suck-ing	thrush-es..66	turf	walked	worn
suf-fer-ing 63	thrust	twelve.....69	walk-ing...72	wor-ry.....75
sug-ar	thun-der	twen-ty	wal-rus	wor-thy
sul-try	tick-ets	twi'n-kle	wal-rus-es	wound-ed
sum-mer	tide	ty-ing	wan-der	wrap
sun-beams	tim-id	<b>Ug-ly</b>	wane	wrapped
sun-ny	tim-kle	un-cared'	warmth	wrong
sun-shine	ti'n-kle	un-cle	wa-ter-fall	<b>Yel-low</b>
sun-shin-y	ti-ny	un-known'	wealth	yore
su-pose'	toast	un-less'	weath'er	you'n-gest
sur-face	to-geth'er	un-pleas'-ant	wel-come	
su-ri-se'	tongs	un-self-ish	whale	
swi-est	tongue		wheat	

## CONTRACTIONS IN THIS BOOK.

can't, cannot.  
 didn't, did not.  
 don't, do not.  
 he'd, he had.  
 he'll, he will.  
 he's, he is.  
 I'll, I will.

I'm, I am.  
 I've, I have.  
 let's, let us.  
 o'clock, of the clock.  
 o'er, over.  
 she'll, she will.  
 that's, that is.

there's, there is.  
 we'll, we will.  
 we're, we are.  
 won't, will not.  
 you'll, you will.  
 you're, you are.



